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Poetry.

THE LEGEND BEAUTIFUL.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

"Hadst thou stayed, I must have fled!"
That is what the Vision said.

In his chamber all alone,
Kneeling on the floor of stone,
Prayed the monk in deep contrition
For his sins of indecision,
Prayed for greater self-denial,
In temptation and in trial;
It was noonday by the dial,
And the Monk was all alone.

Suddenly, as if it lightened,
An unwonted splendor brightened
All within him and without him
In that narrow cell of stone;
And he saw the Blessed Vision
Of our Lord, with light Elysian
Like a vesture wrapped about him,
Like a garment round him thrown.

Not as crucified and slain,
Not in agonies of pain,
Not with bleeding hands and feet,
Did the Monk his Master see;
But as in the village street,
In the house or harvest field,
Halt and lame and blind he healed,
When he walked in Galilee.

In an attitude imploring,
Hands upon his bosom crossed,
Wondering, worshiping, adoring,
Knelt the Monk in rapture lost.
Lord, he thought, in heaven that reignest,
Who am I, that thou thus deignest
To reveal thyself to me?
Who am I, that from the centre
Of thy glory thou should'st enter
This poor cell, my guest to be?

Then amid his exaltation,
Loud the convent bell appalling,
From its belfry calling, calling,
Rang through court and corridor,
With persistent iteration
He had never heard before.

It was now the appointed hour
When alike in shine or shower,
Winter's cold or summer's heat,
To the convent portals came
All the blind and halt and lame,
All the beggars of the street,
For their daily dole of food
Dealt them by the brotherhood;
And their almoner was he,
Who upon his bended knee,
Rapt in silent ecstacy
Of divinest self-surrender,
Saw the Vision and the splendor.

Deep distress and hesitation,
Mingled with his adoration;
Should he go, or should he stay?
Should he leave the poor to wait
Hungry at the convent gate,
Till the vision passed away?
Should he slight his heavenly guest,
Slight this visitant celestial,
For a crowd of ragged, bestial
Beggars at the convent gate?
Would the Vision there remain?
Would the vision come again?

Then a voice within his breast
Whispered audible and clear
As if to the outward ear:
"Do thy duty; that is best;
Leave unto thy Lord the rest!"

Straightway to his feet he started,
And with longing look intent
On the Blessed Vision bent,
Slowly from his cell departed,
Slowly on his errand went.

At the gate the poor were waiting,
Looking through the iron grating,
With that terror in the eye
That is only seen in those
Who amid their wants and woes
Hear the sound of doors that close,
And of feet that pass them by:
Grown familiar with disfavor,
Grown familiar with the savor
Of the bread by which men die!
But to-day, they know not why,
Like the gate of Paradise
Seemed the convent gate to rise,
Like a sacrament divine
Seemed to them the bread and wine.
In his heart the Monk was praying,
Thinking of the homeless poor,
What they suffer and endure;
What we see not, what we see;
And the inward voice was saying;
'Whatsoever thing thou doest
To the least of mine and lowest,
That thou doest unto me!'

Unto me! but had the vision
Come to him in beggar's clothing,
Come a mendicant unloving,
Would he then have knelt adoring,
Or have listened with derision,
And have turned away with loathing?
Thus his conscience put the question,
As at length with hurried pace,
Towards his cell he turned his face,
And beheld the convent bright
With a supernatural light,
Like a luminous cloud expanding
Over floor and wall and ceiling.

But he paused with awe-struck feeling
At the threshold of his door,
For the Vision still was standing
As he left it there before,
When the convent bell appalling,
From its belfry calling, calling,
Summoned him to feed the poor.
Through the long hour intervening
It had waited his return,
And he felt his bosom burn,
Comprehending all the meaning,
When the Blessed Vision said,
'Hadst thou stayed, I must have fled!'

—*Atlantic Monthly for December.*

EFFECTS OF PRIDE.—An ancient, rich and distinguished individual used to say, "I owe my wealth and elevation to the neglect with which I used to be treated by the proud. It was a real benefit, though not so intended. It awakened a zeal which did its duty, and was crowned with success. I determined, if this neglect was owing to my want of learning, I would be studious and acquire it. I determined, if it was owing to my poverty, I would accumulate property, if extreme vigilance, industry, prudence and self denial would do it. I determined, if it was owing to my manners, I would be more circumspect. I was anxious, also, to show those who had so treated me that I was undeserving of such coldness. I was also warmed by a desire that the proud should see me on a level with or elevated above themselves. And I was resolved, above all things, never to lose the consolation of being conscious of not deserving the hauteur which they displayed over me.

Mr. Elihu Churchill, of Rockport fell from a lumber lock last Friday night, fracturing his thigh. His injuries will lay him up for the winter.

—John Fay, the oldest resident of Dover, N. H., died on Tuesday, aged 103 years.

Miscellany.

THE ROMANCE OF A COUNTING HOUSE.

I.

It came about in this way. I had married and was going to make my fortune, and therefore (having that laudable end in view) left a good situation in Yorkshire to settle down in Liverpool as a merchant 'on my own account,' and commence to make it without delay. I had not much capital, and so resolved to economize at first. In course of time I imagined the tidy brougham and the country house across the Mersey would certainly come; and one serene September evening, many years ago, I was walking up and down St. George's landing-stage building castles in the air, wondering whether rents were high at New Brighton, and whether Kate would prefer a pony phaeton to a brougham. I am *not* sorry to add that I still reside in a modest house up Edge Hill way, and that I come to business as Cæsar went to Rome, according to Joe Miller, 'summa diligentia,' on the top of an omnibus. I was waiting for Mr. Moss Moses to return to his office in a street hard by,—call it Mersey Street, and for reason that Mr. Moss Moses had a furnished place to let which his advertisement called 'two spacious counting-rooms,' goodness knows I did not like the situation; nor the narrow, dark staircase; nor the look of the boy of Hebrew extraction who bawled 'Cub id' when I knocked, and told me, 'Mr. Boses would be id at eight o'clock;' but twenty-five pounds a year was very cheap, so I told my young friend I would call at that time, and look at the 'counting-rooms."

How well I remember that night! The ferry-boats from the Cheshire shore gliding along with their lights twinkling like glow-worms, the vast hull of the Great Eastern just visible in the Sloyne, the squared yards, and all a-taut look of a seventy-four of the old school, showing black and distinct against the daffodil sky, and the lap of the swell against the under timbers of the stage—I was inclined to be sentimental; but Mr. Moses claimed my attention, and once more I entered his office and found him awaiting me. He was a little, fat, good-tempered Jew, who spoke decent English; and who, I afterward found out, was constantly affirming in season and out of season, that he was no descendant of Abraham.

'Hillo, Brunton!' he cried, jumping from his chair. 'My lad told me you'd been here; where have you been these two months and more? Look here, old fellow, I've advertised your place; but you can have it on the old terms.'

'Some mistake, sir, I believe;' and I handed him a card bearing the inscription 'Charles Harker.'

He took it and held it to the gaslight, and looked at the back, considered it endways, and pondered over it up-side down. Then taking the candle his clerk had brought, he held it close to my face.

'If you are not disposed to proceed to business, I will bid you good night,' said I, greatly annoyed at his manner.

'It's him, and it ain't him,' he said aloud; 'Carl never could look a man in the face as this one does. And yet I don't see my way through the features.'

'There is no necessity for you to trouble yourself about my features!' I exclaimed opening the door,—'good-night.'

'Stop, stop,' and don't be offended. It was a mistake. All Isaac's mistake upon my honor.'

'All a bistake,' echoed young Isaac.

My curiosity was excited, and, besides I really wanted the offices; and I therefore allowed myself to be persuaded into mounting the narrow staircase, until we faced a door bearing the name of Brunton on it in white letters, and having two upper panels glazed, more, I should imagine, to supply light to the staircase than for admission of light to the office.

Mr. Moss produced a key and turning to me with a good-natured smile, said, I'd have swore you were Brunton five minutes ago, but I'm sure now that I was wrong. Carl always swore as he came up stairs, and you haven't. It's Brunton's face all but the eyes, and I'd swear to the eyes anywhere. That is, to the twinkle of 'em, you know.'

And he unlocked the door and invited me within.

Walking to a table on which he had placed the light, I took a chair and produced my pocket-book.

'Before we go further, Mr. Moss, let us quite understand each other. I have no wish to derive any benefit from any virtues Mr. Brunton may possess, and I am going to convince you that I am what I represent myself to be. Be good enough to read that letter.'

It was from a merchant in the north, only received that morning, and mentioned circumstances which were sufficent to settle any doubt as to my identity.

Mr. Moss read it, folded it up briskly, and presented it to me with a bow

'Sir, I apologize. I confess that up to this moment I fancied it was Carl but what puzzled me was, that such a surly fellow should take to larking and play the fool. You are very like my last tenant, sir, that is all.'

'Very well; now that matter is settled, let us look at the rooms.'

The lighted gas showed me a large one and very barely furnished. There was a large leather-covered table with a desk on it, four chairs, an inkstand, and a partially filled waste-paper basket, and that was all.

'Rather meager,' Mr. Moss.'

'Now, my dear sir, what more could you want? Would you like a safe? I've got one to spare down stairs and you shall have it, and a new mat for your feet,—there now,—I hate haggling.'

'Let me see the other room, please.'

It was one which a person sitting at the table would have right opposite to him, and it had no door.

'It was a clerk's office,' Mr. Moss said, 'and you wanted you eye on such chaps.' I suggested that the principal might sometimes want privacy, where upon he said 'he had the door down stairs and it should be hung at once if I wished it.' But having no intention of engaging a clerk at present I told him it was of no consequence.

The room was about half the size of the outer one, and contained a desk and stool. There was a large closet for coals and such like matters, and a good allowance of dust and cobwebs, all over.

'I'll have it cleaned up to-morrow,' said Mr. Moses. 'It looks beautiful when clean, and you'll find the desk to be real Spanish mahogany.'

They would suit me well enough, and I told Mr. Moss so; paid him a quarter's rent in advance, and rose to depart.

'O, by the way, Mr. Moss,' I exclaimed, a sudden thought striking me; 'I will send a man to paint my name on the door, and on the wall down stairs.'

'Very good, sir, I would do it at once if I were you. Carl was a loose fish, and if you delayed it until you got here you might be annoyed.

'How so? What was he?'

'Take a cigar first, Mr. Harker, you will find no better in Liverpool. But how like him you do look when I look see your eyes!'

'And yet I have not been thought to resemble a loose fish before, Mr. Moss.

'I didn't mean that. Have you never seen an ugly person resemble a very handsome one? I have many a time. Well, about Carl; he was here about two years and call me a Jew if I could reckon him up. He used to come here about noon, and work up to eight or nine o'clock at night; but what business he worked at I never could find out. I know he had a big ledger, and two or three such books; but a big ledger won't make a business any more than a big carpet-bag will, and he always carried one. He would come and smoke a cigar with me now and then; but I never came up here during all that time, and he kept the door locked. He always seemed expecting a blow, did poor Carl, more like a rat in a corner than anything else, poor beggar! Well, sir, one morning I found the key on my mat, and found the place just as you see it, and have never seen Carl since. One or two queer-looking men have inquired about him, and asked if he was coming back, and I said most likely he would, and like enough he will.'

'Not at all an interesting story,' I thought, and I felt inclined to yawn in Mr. Moss's face; but I thanked him for his information, and promised to take possession in three days, which I spent in presenting my letters of introduction, and making other arrangements for the prosecution of my plans.

At length the eventful day arrived and I stood in my own office, with my name emblazoned on the door and passage wall. I was waiting for a friend to call upon me (who by the way had promised to put me in the way of doing some business that very day), and felt impatient for his arrival in consequence.

The office was clean and tidy, and the floors had been well scrubbed.

Why hadn't they emptied the waste-paper basket of all that lumber?

The office-keeper had lighted a fire, and I took up the basket to perform the operation myself, but I on some cause or other I placed it on the table and began idly to burn the scraps, one by one.

I had nearly disposed of them all when a scrap attacted my attention and I read it. It was torn so as to leave a few words intact, and it ran thus:

'Louise has given your description and you may rely on our finding you. Forward the plates at once, or—'

Then another piece of mysterious paper, apparently a plan of some place or other.

What did this mean?

But I had no time to consider, for my friend entered, and putting the two pieces of paper in my drawer, I emptied the basket in the fire, and went out with him to do a good day's work.

Returning late in the evening, I relit the fire, and addressed myself to the writing of two important letters to be posted by 11:30 that night, in order to be in time for the Cunard liner, which sailed early in the morning; and then it was that the blackness of the doorless room opposite to me began to trouble me most.

It had troubled me before, but on this night it troubled me tenfold. From childhood I have been imaginative, and knowing this, I stirred the fire, called myself an ass, and went on with my letter. But not for long. My eyes wandered to the black darkness of the doorway, and I began to ransack my memory for statistics of men who could tell by some occult power if any one were hidden in the room they entered; and I laughed aloud when I remembered that one sensitive gentleman, who by this same occult sense had found that a surgeon's skeleton was in the closet behind him.

I own I dislike being in the dark, but I will do myself the justice to say that I have resolution enough to overcome the dislike.

Therefore I proposed to myself to quietly walk into the dark room which troubled me (and without a light), look out of the windows and slowly return.

I went,—the very first step beyond the threshold dispelled my fears. I could see the glimmer of the stars through the glass, hear the rattle of the cabs outside. Why, it was quite a cheerful place, after all!

Ha! there was a shuffling noise there by the closet, I strove to walk out like a tragedy hero; but my pace quickened as I neared the door, and I heard the shuffling notice close to me, and the next moment a powerful hand was at my throat, and helpless on the floor with the cold muzzle of a pistol pressed to my head, I was dragged into the outer office, thrust into my chair and confronted by two quiet-looking men, one of whom laid his revolver on the table, saying at the same time with an ugly sneer, 'So, Brunton, we have caught you at last.'

II.

The speaker was a mild, intelligent-looking man of about thirty-five. In a proper dress he would have looked like a High-Church clergyman. His companion was evidently a foreigner, and I imagine a German. He was about fifty years of age, and wore spectacles, and a profusion of hair and whiskers covered more than half his face. But he had a winning smile and good teeth, which he often took an opportunity of showing.

'We have found you at last.'

I am thankful to say that I am not nervous when I *see* a danger, and I boldly replied—

'My name is Harker and not Brunton; Mr. Moss, the landlord of these premises, has noticed my resemblance to his late tenant, and is satisfied that I am not the same. Depend upon it that I shall make you repent this outrage.'

I tried to rise to call for help from the street but the pistol was cocked and pointed at me, and there was that in the man's face which cautioned me against rashness in my helpless position.

'I will sit down,' I replied, and hear what you have to say; but if I choose to do it I shall do my best to raise an alarm in spite of your revolver.'

'Well spoke. Carl, sell the foreigner; Louise always say he was a plucky one.'

'Now then, Brunton let us have no nonsense. We have not met before, it is true, but Louise has so well described you, that putting another name on your door was simply idiotic. Besides, one of ours has watched for your return, and we communicated with him directly we landed. Go free if you like, *but we will have the plates.*'

'Dat's the matter vid us,' echoed the German; 've vill have the plates.'

'I know nothing of any plates,' I cried, 'nor of Louise, nor of you. All I know is, that you will see the inside of a prison very shortly.'

'And you think you can throw us, throw *me* over in this way! Do you think you deal with children?'

'I think I deal with a burglar. Most certainly with a rascal of some sort or other!'

Here my two friends held a whispered conference. Then he of the revolver turned sharply towards me.

'Will you marry Louise? Will you give up the plates, and marry my sister?'

'She lofe you like old boots,' added the German; and from which, I opine that he prided himself on a knowledge of English idiots.

In spite of my serious position I was getting thoroughly amused. The dark doorway held unknown terrors to my excited imagination; but two commonplace fellows who had made a mistake only caused a feeling of merriment, even in spite of the revolver.

'I am sorry I cannot oblige you,' I replied. 'I am flattered by the lady's preference: but having one wife already, I fear I must decline taking a second and as for the plates, please explain what you mean.'

The answer to this flippant speech was a blow on the face which sent the blood streaming on the floor.

'You'll remember insulting the sister of Louis Orloff! Here, Baron, let us gag him and search; he will be raising an alarm presently.'

They thrust a piece of rope between my teeth, compressing my windpipe to make me open my mouth; and there I sat, helpless, whilst they turned out the contents of my desk and dawers, not forgetting my cash-box, which was opened with a key taken from my waistcoat pocket, and the contents appropriated. Knowing that the two scraps of paper I had found in the waste-paper basket, and placed in my drawer, must have reference to their visit, I watched very anxiously when they opened it. But they escaped notice, and I felt that I had got some clew to the mystery, even if these men escaped; and I had quite determined that they should not escape, for I was insecurely bound, and had been working hard to get my right hand free, and, thanks to having a very narrow one, I now found myself able to slip it through the loop which encircled my wrist; but I bided my time,' for I saw that a false move might bring a bullet through my head.

'De plates is in ze oder room, Carl Brunton, monami,' said the Baron, smiling, and patting my shoulder. 'Vy not say? Vy shoot we you? You do dem so well, we no get any like 'em. And you use dem yourself, and den, Ach Cott! you upset de cart of de apple.'

'Yes' I thought; 'and its odd to me if I don't upset your cart of de apple before long.'

'In dare; in back room?' asked the Baron, with another amiable smile.

'I said 'Yes,' with my eyes.

'See now, my Louis, you were too rough. You pitch into him like dam. So see him amiable.' Then to me—

'And you will marry Louise, who lofe you like old boots!'

My other hand was free now. I tried to speak, and implored with my eyes for the gag to be removed.

The Baron removed it and while doing so I resolved on a plan of operations.'

'You will marry Louise and give us the plates?'

'I will give you every satisfaction.'

'That is business,' said Louis Orloff, coming forward. 'First the plates. Then you return with us to New York, and keep your promise to Louise. Why give us this trouble? I tell you frankly that the expense will be deducted from your share, and that you will be strictly watched in future. I should have cut your throat but for my promise to Louise. Now, where are the plates?'

'Look in the closet in the next room; take out the coals, and take what you find.'

'Good. Come, Baron.'

And they left me to operate on the coals. Springing up, I seized the revolver, darted to the door and in a moment had locked them in. But my triumph was of short duration; for Orloff was on the other side like lightning, the rotten woodwork tore out under his vigorous wrench, and his hand was on my throat before I could grope my way to the stairs.

Then I knew that life depended on the struggle, and I fought like one possessed for the revolver. The Baron came to his friend's help; but I found time and opportunity to send him reeling to the ground. Orloff was the weaker man, but he outdid me in skill; and a dexterous feint threw me off my guard, leaving the revolver in his hands.

Purple with passion, he fired instantly, and I felt a sharp sting in my left shoulder; and then all earthly things seemed to be fading away, and a world beyond opening to view.

When I recovered, I found myself laid on a mattress on the office table, and my wife tearfully bending over me. There was a calm-faced surgeon, too, who showed me the ball he had extracted, and told me to cheer up, for I should be better in afew days, for no damage was done. Mr. Moss was there too, and came to my bed—I mean my table-side—and whispered how he had been called up by the police, who, hearing a pistol-shot, had come up-stairs and arrested Orloff and the Baron, and, finding me on the ground bleeding, had sent for a surgeon and my wife, having found my private address from a letter in my pocket.

I was only faint from loss of blood; the bullet did little damage, and I preferred getting up, and then gave an account of the evening's adventure, not noticing at the time that a tall inspector of police was in the room.

'Will you kindly show me those pieces of paper!' he said, advancing. 'I have the men in Mr. Moss's office; but beyond the assult on you I have no evidence against them; but I know them well.'

I produced them, and the inspector fastened on the one which seemed to be a plan, then looking around, said:

'This is a plan of your office.'

'Call me a Jew if it ain't!' exclaimed Mr. Moss, taking it.

'Yes, it is certainly a plan of your office: See, here is the doorway, and there comes the other room. Then there is a cross against the fireplace in this room, on what I judge from the hearthstone, and another cross against the sixth from the hearthstone in the other room. Get a crowbar, Mr. Moss.'

'There's one down stairs'

I do believe that if you'd asked for a crocobile he would have got one down stairs.'

Crowbar and a policeman to wield it were soon produced, and then the mystery was unravelled.

Close to where I sat were unearthed seven copper plates for the forging of Russian rouble notes of various amounts; and in the back room under the flooring, were found several hundred of well executed forgeries carefully soldered up in a tin case, together with correspondence implicating Orloff and the Baron. It appeared that Brunton was engaged by a New York gang to engrave the plates, and that he had never seen his employers, the agent between them being the Louise before mentioned, whose fair hand I had been compelled to decline. Brunton had evidently become frightened, and had fled. He was no traitor, or he would have decamped with the plates. Perhaps the dread of having to expose Louise may have had to do with his flight. She was a very handsome woman, if I may judge from a photograph of her found in the tin case, but looked like one accustomed to rule, and who would not hesitate to administer wholesome correction to her spouse.

Assisted into a carriage which was waiting, I had the satisfaction of seeing the Baron and Orloff brought down in handcuffs, the Baron regarding me with a sweet smile, and Orloff scowling on me like a fiend. I did not prosecute, for they were so well known to the police as forgers, that there was evidence enough for the Russian Embassy to procure a conviction and a sentence of ten years penal servitude; and in due time I recovered, and dismissed the matter from my mind.

But I had not heard the last of it. About twelve months fater the trial and condemnation of the Baron and his friend there came one night a timid knock at my office door, and my clerk (for I had such a luxury then) ushered in what, at first sight, seemed to be a moving bundle of rags. Strictly speaking, the bundle of rags insisted on seeing me, and ushered itself in, spite of all remonstrances.

It came and stood before me, and resolved itself in to the resemblance of a man—a man lean, haggard, sunken-eyed, ragged, and dirty, but with a face something like my own; and without putting a question, I knew that I stood face to face with Carl Brunton, and I addressed the rags by that name.

'I took that name,' the poor, shivering thing replied, 'but my name is—but no matter. May I speak to you?'

'Yes, go on.'

'Will you give me some drink, first? I have had none to-day, and I feel delirium tremens coming on. O, how cold it is, and how I shiver!'

I sent the clerk for some brandy, which he took raw, and with shaking hand held out the glass for more.

'I imagine it is Mr. Moss you want to see, is it not? If so, you will find him to-morrow, at ten o'clock.'

'No, no, you, you I want—I—am very poor, very poor. Will you give me sixpence?'

'I gave him half a crown.

'Now what can I do for you?'

'I—I left some property here when I went away. You won't refuse to give it up? I seem poor, but I am rich—ah! so rich!—and I will pay you well.'

'You mean the forged rouble-notes and the plate you engraved them from?'

'Ah! Who told you that? Then you have found them, and used them? I ran away from them, and wished to lead a better life, but they drew me back; and now you have robbed me, and I shall starve.'

I explained to the poor wretch what had become of his possessions, and how they were found, and inquired if he had not heard of his accomplices.

'No; I have been wandering about the country, living in hospitals and work-houses, because they hunt me down from place to place. They will kill me as they killed the Polish Jew and the engraver at Stockholm, all because they demanded a fair share. They are dogging me to-night—one of them is outside now. Let me see, what did I come here for? O, sixpence. Lend me sixpence; I'll give you a hundred pounds for it to-morrow.'

I made a further donation, and, as the man was evidently in a state of delirium, I told my clerk to bring a medical man. But before he could execute the order, the bundle of rags crept down the narow stairs, stiring on each step, and wriggling by aid of his hands to the next below, whilst we, unable to pass him, looked on, wondering how it would all end.

The street gained, he stood upright, and casting a terrified glance around, fled away into the darkness, and we, following in the direction he had taken, learned shortly afterwards that a beggar had thrown himself into the Mersey from St. George's landing-stage, and had sunk to rise no more.

His body was never found, and I, having had enough of Mersey Street, moved my quarters, much to the regret af Mr Moss, for, quoth he, 'Two of 'em are at Portland, and another at the bottom of the river; so you may call me a Jew if any one troubles you again.

But I went; and the office is still without a tenant, and I shudder when I pass through the street at night, and looking up, seeing the two black shining windows like two great eyes watching me, and fancy I can see a shadowy form in rags, pressing its face to the glass, and gibbering and mowing at the busy stream of human life which surges to and fro forever.—*London Society.*

MISS THORNE'S FORTUNE TOLD.

Cissy Thorne was sitting at her toilet-table, skipping a novel while her maid Emma brushed her long, thick, silky hair. Some people said it was false, because there was so much of it; other Christians were certain it must be dyed, seeing that it had that particular bright, golden tint which is so often due to art; but Emma knew better. That exemplary girl took the same sort of pride in her mistress's hair that a good groom does in the coats of his master's horses, and was never tired of currying—I mean brushing it. Fortunately, the young lady took an equal pleasure in her passive part of the performance, and so both were satisfied.

When the spoiled beauty did not know what else to do, she went up to her room, took off her dress, and had her hair brushed; it was a ladylike substitute for smoking a pipe. I wonder that Darwin has not instanced the pleasure we feel in being stroked the right way, in favor of his theory. I believe that Cissy was very often near purring, especially in thundery weather, when her hair crackled like an experiment.

'Well, Emma, did you go to the fair?' asked the brushee, laying down her book.

'Yes, miss, I did.'

'And what did you see?'

'I saw horsemanship, where they rode standing, and jumped through hoops; wonderful!'

'And did you go on one of the roundabouts that are worked by a steam-engine, which plays an organ?'

'No miss!' replied Emma, with an emphasis.

'Do you know, Emma, I should like to, if no one saw.'

'Lor, miss! they are crowded with such a low lot, they are.'

'Low lots, as you call them, seem to have all the fun,' said Cissy, with a half-sigh. 'And what else did you see?'

'I went to a—fortune-teller.'

'No! In a tent?'

'There were little tents about, but it was a little yellow cart I went into; not in the fair exactly, but in the camp, before you come to it. She's wonderful!'

'Is she, though! What did she say? Tell me,' cried the excited Cissy, who was troubled with yearnings after the supernatural.

'She told me all sorts of things which she could not have known natural; a mole on my back; how long I have been in service——'

'Yes, yes, but the future; did she say anything about that?'

'She did more, she showed it to me.'

'No!'

'In a round glass; as true as I'm standing here, I saw him plain.'

'Your future husband?'

'As is to be; yes, miss.'

The two girls had been playmates when very little, and there was much more familiarity between them than is customary with mistress and maid. So Emma had to enter into all the mysterious details of the cabalistic ceremony.

'What fun!' cried Cissy. 'I should so like to go; I *will go!* The fortune-teller's caravan is not actually in the fair, you say; and there will not be many people about it we start early.'

'Lor, miss! what will your pa and ma say?'

'I don't know; I'll do it first and ask them afterwards, for fear they might object. We will go to-morrow morning, directly after breakfast, mind.'

Mr. Thorne was a steward; I do not mean an official attached to a steam-packet, in charge of a china shop full of white basins, but a manager of large estates in the country; a well-to-do man, who had a small property of his own, which he farmed in the most intelligent and neatest style, on the outskirts of the market-town of Mittelun. Mrs. Thorne was plump, good-natured, and lazy, yet somewhat proud and sensitive; she fancied the county families were patronizing, and she would not be patronized.

Cissy was their only child, and they thought much of her, honestly believing that there never was such another baby—child—maiden. Of course the paragon was never sent to school, and her governesses selected principally with reference to their power of appreciating her merits.

Nevertheless she was very charming, and had two lovers—I do not mean mere admirers, but two men who were ready to marry her, if she would but choose one of them. But she could not quite make up her mind which of the brace to select.

'If this gipsy would only show me which I am to take, it would save me a world of trouble,' she said to herself, with a smile; 'but of course that is all nonsense. Yet if she did, I vow that I would be guided by it.'

One aspirant was Pendil Frogmore; a landed proprietor in the neighborhood, very poor; for though his rent-roll was a fair one, his debts were enormous; but very handsome, and well set up. Indeed, he had been in the Blues: I don't mean in bad spirits, but a man in armor, commanding men in armor, and his wife would be undoubtedly *county.*

Charles Wilson was the name of the other; he was a young London solicitor, who had just been taken into a good firm, and was now on a visit to his mother, an Indian colonel's widow, who resided at Mittelun. Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Thorne were good friends, so all was smooth there. Mrs. Wilson had murmured, indeed, when she first saw her son's inclination—

'Would she be a fit companion for you, Charles? would she be able to take an interest in the same things you did?'

'No, mother; and that is just what I want. I should have a wife who was as clever as myself. But how can you fail to see her merits? She is such a very nice little party!'

'Pa*rtie*, Charley, pa*rtie;* how dreadfully bad your French accent is! I grant that she would not be a bad match for you from a worldly point of view.'

Frogmore was the more handsome, Wilson the more pleasant. Really, if fate would settle the matter for her, it would save Cissy Thorne a world of trouble.

So the pretty bone of contention thought, as she started with her maid Emma, for Mittelum Hurt at nine A. M.; for Mr. Thorne breakfasted early, and his daughter presided, Mrs. Thorne being a sluggard. Not a drum was heard, not a pandean note, as they stepped briskly along; the ginger-bread husbands were covered up from the dust; the merry-go-rounds were still; the clown was darning his dress; the donkeys breakfasted frugally on each other's manes; the fire-eater was trying a diet of bacon, bread, and garlic, for a change. Business never commenced in the fair before the afternoon. But Miss Thorne's visit was not to the fair; to the right, some five hundred yards from the common, there was a clump of sparse trees, and sheltered beneath them stood one of those yellow huts on wheels which act so vividly upon the imagination of village children. This was the abode of the sibyl, and the adventuresses turned aside towards it.

Emma went first up the steps, and tapped with the light brass knocker; the door opened immediately, and a woman of the mystic race appeared—young, handsome as a Spaniard, though her splendid black hair was rather coarse, if you came to examine it too closely. Emma drew back, to let her mistress enter first.

'Walk in, my pretty lady,' said the gipsy; 'don't be afraid; I am quite alone here.'

Although the fun of the fair did not commence till late in the day, it was evident that custom came betimes to the sibyl, for all traces of night disorder had disappeared from the miniature interior, which was spick and span, neat and clean; obviously prepared for visitors. The small apartment was still farther reduced by a curtain, which ran on brass rings along a rod, enclosing a portion of the space.

The gipsy examined Cissy's hand, and began making spots—centres though, most; bull's-eyes, some.

'You are an only child, and your father and mother would give you gold to eat, if you wanted it; you had a bad illness four or five years ago; when a child you were in great peril from a dog.' A lot more to the same effect, couched in vague language, but very correct, Cissy began to be sorry that she had come. 'There's two gentlemen as is very sweet upon you, my pretty lady,' continued the unpoetic sibyl; 'if you marry one you will be unhappy all your life, but if you take the other you will be lucky, and live to be eighty and ride in your carriage and pair all the time.'

The idea of this very protracted drive rather amused Cissy, and that revived her courage. After all, the woman might have made inquiries about her on the chance of her coming.

'And now am I to know which of these gentlemen to choose?' she asked in a bantering tone.

'Ah, that I cannot tell, my lady; but you can look in the Magic Glass by yourself, and see if it shows you right.'

'Let me see it then,' said Cissy, bravely, though the feeling of uneasiness began to return.

The gipsy said that Emma should leave the caravan; but Cissy would not have that, so a compromise was effected; the maid was blind-folded. The gipsy drew slides across the little windows on either side, producing deep twilight. Then the curtain at the farther end slowly parted, revealing a wall of black cloth, tightly stretched, in the centre of which was fixed a circular mirror, about two feet in diameter, and this gradually became luminous. Cissy's nervousness returned with an increased force, and she grasped the hand of her blind-folded maid.

A table separated the girls from the mirror, and whether it was owing to the magic quality of the glass, or the angle at which it was placed it did not reflect the figures standing opposite it. Indeed it was more like ground-glass than an ordinary mirror; ground-glass with a feeble light behind it. Presently the surface became covered with ill-defined shadows, which gathered so as to obscure the whole of it; and then it gradually cleared, and a head and shoulders grew upon it; it cleared a little more and revealed—the undoubted face of Charles Wilson. Cissy stood aghast in awestruck terror before this supernatural intimation: when suddenly as she gazed, this face before her became convulsed with an expression of terrible agony. She uttered a little scream, and fainted.

Fresh air and cold water soon brought her to; she fee'd the gipsy, and started homewards.

'You see'd him, miss?' inquired Emma.

'Yes; and I'll never marry any one else, if I die an old maid. But, oh, what can that dreadful expression on his face foretell? I fear that some awful calamity will happen some day.'

A not improbable dread. There was one consolation; fate and Cissy's secret wishes had hit it off nicely. Girls are queer things and she had hardly known she preferred Charley Wilson as much as she did.

In due time he offered and was accepted; and they were married, and went for their honeymoon to the Lake of Como.

One evening Charles Wilson rowed his bride out in a clumsy tub.

'How serious you are, Cissus,' he said, finding her less chatty than usual. 'Did that bravo-looking beggar frighten you? Because his frowzy head shall be punched if he did?'

'Oh, no; oh, don't offend him!' cried the young wife. 'I am sure he has got what the Italians call an Evil Eye!'

'Has he? Well, never mind; the Americans have invented a potion which counteracts the effect.'

'Really?'

'Yes, when we return, I will get that gentleman from New York stopping at the hotel to concoct us an Eye-opener; that will make it all right.'

'Oh, do,' cried Mrs. Wilson; and her husband paddled on.

'I say, Cissy,' he said presently, resting on his oars, 'don't think that I am finding fault, because you have not got any faults, so that would be absurd; but are you not rather superstitious?'

'And if I am, I have a right to be,' said she.

'Ah! any particular experience?' And he wormed out of her the whole story.

'I am sorry I told you,' she cried, when he burst out laughing; 'you don't believe it! You had better call me a story-teller at once.'

'Believe it my dea 'I am ready to swear it. You did not see my ghost,

though; you were looking at *me*. I was in a dreadfully confined position, and that rogue of a gipsy was so long about her preliminaries, that I got a horrible cramp in my right calf, and made a face which I thought would betray me.'

The bride burst out crying.

'And you bribed my maid; and laid a plot with a common gipsy to deceive me; and nearly frightened me to death; and were laughing at me all the time—oh,' she sobbed.

'All's fair in love,' said Wilson, sheepishly.

'It was unworthy of you!' she continued; you have married me on false pretences. I shall never feel the same towards you; I will never forgive you, never.'

But she did.

The Rockland Gazette,

Friday, December 8, 1871.

The Message.

We lay before our readers in this issue the annual message of the President to the two Houses of Congress. It is a straight-forward business-like document. Its statements and positions respecting our foreign relations are highly satisfactory, and its recommendations upon domestic affairs, will be generally satisfactory. The pressure upon our columns will allow us no space for comment or extended summary.

The Temperance Meeting.

A Temperance Meeting was held at the Methodist Vestry, on Thanksgiving evening, according to previous notice. The vestry was not filled, but the attendance was very good, considering the other demands upon the attention of the community on that evening. The meeting was called to order by Rev. L. D. Wardwell and Col. Timothy Williams was chosen chairman and Messrs. Edwin Sprague and Z. Pope Vose Secretaries. Prayer was then offered by Rev. C. Tibbetts, after which Rev. D. Boyd was called upon and stated the object of the meeting. Mr. Boyd presented the following resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, upon which discussion was invited:

Whereas, The sale of intoxicating liquors is a great moral, social and political evil; and whereas we have laws calculated to suppress this demoralizing traffic in the community, and for the faithful execution of which the legally constituted authorities are justly responsible; therefore—

Resolved, That we call upon our municipal officers to use their utmost endeavors in every laudable and lawful manner to suppress the crime of liquor selling in our city, that our citizens may no longer suffer from the moral and financial evils resulting from this traffic, or the social disgrace to which it subjects us.

Resolved, That our police should exercise the functions of their office, and exercise the greatest vigilance in executing the Prohibitory Liquor Law and suppressing the liquor nuisances of our city, as well as in bringing their deluded victims to answer at a legal tribunal.

Resolved, That the recent seizures and prosecutions calculated to break up the horde of liquor criminals which have so long cursed our city, merits, and hereby receives our hearty commendation, as the promise of a brighter future.

Resolved, That we pledge our earnest support to those officers whose duty it is to enforce the laws, so far as they are true to their trust, irrespective of party considerations; and to those who have begun a good work, we say—*Go on, and we are with you—hesitate and we face honor and humanity, we are opposed to you.*

Resolved, That any display or vain and gaudy pretention on the part of justly and equally condemned criminals, arraigned for high crimes and misdemeanors, indicates deep moral depravity on their part, while it adds insult to an injured and outraged public.

Resolved, That we call upon all friends of order and morality to give an earnest support to those who are entrusted with the enforcement of our laws, and pledge them our co-operation in their efforts to suppress utterly and forever the abominable traffic in intoxicating liquor. Knowing the extraordinary difficulties in the way of their complete triumph, we will not be exacting in reference to the measure of success, although we will not be satisfied with anything short of the most vigilant efforts for the entire discomfiture and overthrow of this gigantic evil.

Mr. Boyd made a strong speech in favor of the thorough enforcement of the liquor laws as an imperative need of our community, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Wardwell, who took earnest and radical ground in support of the resolutions. Rev. Mr. Tibbetts being called upon, expressed himself a thorough temperance man and in accord with the positions taken in favor of the enforcement of the law, but thought we should go to this work with sorrow and pity for those engaged in this evil business, as well as a determination to suppress the traffic. Mr. Babson, a gentleman but recently come amongst us, being called, out made a strong appeal for earnestness and devotion in the temperance work. Some further discussion ensued among those who had before spoken, after which the question was taken upon the passage of the resolutions and they were adopted by a nearly unanimous rising vote.

Some discussion ensued in respect to future meetings and measures for promoting the cause, in which Messrs. Cilley, Vose, Boyd, Sprague and others participated, and it was voted to make the clergymen of the city, together with Messrs. Cilley, Sprague and Vose, a committee to take the whole subject into consideration and call a future meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

☞ We have been shown a copy of a valuable and excellent work entitled "The Glory of the Immortal Life," by J. E. Stebbins. It is large and a elegant volume, handsomely printed and profusely illustrated with appropriate full-page steel engravings. It discusses the whole question of the existence, characteristics and occupations of the immortal world, giving the opinions of all classes of philosophers, teachers and thinkers, christian and pagan, and bringing them into comparison. Among the interesting themes discussed are "The Resurrection," "The Universal Belief in Immortality," "What Death Is," "Fellowship of Heaven," "Recognition of Friends," "The Locality of Heaven," "Children Saved, and an attraction of Heaven."

The style is excellent, and although we have not yet had time for ourselves to examine the author's views and conclusions with any degree of care, we find them endorsed by testimonials from many eminent clergymen of various denominations. The work cannot fail to afford a great deal of useful information and to bring consolation to many.

Mr. John Gower, of Winthrop, and Capt. E. W. Pendleton, of this city, are the general agents for this work for Maine, N. H and the British Provinces, and are now about to canvass this city for the book. They will appoint sub-agents for territory not canvassed by Mr. Gower personally, Capt. Pendleton attending to the office business of the firm in this city.

☞ Owing to the recent storm the Str. Lewiston was delayed on her passage from Machias and will not leave for Machiaport and intermediate landings until Friday evening, this being her last trip for this season.

President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In addressing my third annual message to the law-making branches of government, it is gratifying to be able to state that during the past year success has generally attended the effort to execute all laws found upon the statute books. The policy has been not to inquire into the wisdom of the laws already enacted, but to learn their spirit and intent, and to enforce them accordingly. The past year, under a wise Providence, has been one of general prosperity to the nation. It has, however, been attended with more than chastisements in the loss of life and property by storm and fire. These disasters have served to call forth the best elements of human nature in our country and to develop a friendship for us on the part of foreign nations which goes far towards alleviating the distresses occasioned by the elements. The benevolent who have so generously shared their means with the victims of these misfortunes, will have their reward in the consciousness of having performed a noble act in receiving the grateful thanks of men, women, and children whose sufferings they have relieved.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The relations of the United States with foreign powers continue to be friendly.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The year has been an eventful one in witnessing two great nations, speaking one language and having one lineage, settling by peaceful arbitration, disputes of long standing, liable at any time to bring those nations into bloody and hostile conflict. An example has thus been set, which, if successful in its final issue, may be followed by other civilized nations, and be the means finally of returning to productive industry, millions of men now maintained to settle the disputes of nations by the bayonet and the sword.

I transmit herewith a copy of the treaty alluded to, which has been concluded since the adjournment of Congress, with her Brittanic Majesty, and a copy of the protocols of the conference of the commissioners by whom it was negotiated. The treaty provides methods for adjusting questions pending between the two nations. The various questions are to be adjusted by arbitration. I recommend Congress at an early day to make the necessary provision for the tribunal at Geneva, and for the several commissions on the part of the United States, called for by the treaty. His Majesty, the King of Italy, the President of the Swiss Confederation, and His Majesty, the Emperor of Brazil have consented, on the joint request of the two powers, to name an arbitrator for the tribunal at Geneva. I have caused my thanks to be suitably expressed for the readiness with which the joint request has been complied with by the appointment of gentlemen of eminence and learning to these important positions.

His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, has been pleased to comply with the joint commission of the two governments, and has consented to act as the arbiter of the disputed water boundary between the United States and Great Britain. The contracting parties in the treaty have undertaken to regard as between themselves, certain principles of public law for which they have contended from the commencement of its history. They have also agreed to bring these principles to the knowledge of the other maratime powers and to invite them to accede to them. Negotiations are going on as to the form of the note by which the invitation is to be extended to the other powers.

I recommend the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation the articles of the treaty relating to the fisheries, and to other matters touching the relations of the United States toward the British North American possessions, to become operative as soon as the proper legislation should be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions. It is much to be desired that this legislation may become co-operative before the fishermen of the U. S. begin to make their arrangements for the coming season.

I have addressed a communication, of which a copy is transmitted herewith, to the governments of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin, urging upon the governments of those States respectively the necessary action on their part to carry into effect the object of the article of the treaty which contemplates the use of the Canals on either side connected with the navigation of the lakes and rivers forming the boundary, on terms of equity, by the inhabitants of both countries. It is hoped that the importance of the object and the benefits to flow therefrom will secure the speedy approval and legislative sanction of the States concerned.

I renew the recommendation for an appropriation for determining the true position of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude where it forms the boundary between the United States and the British North American possessions between the Lake of the Woods and the summit of the Rocky Mountains. The early action of Congress on the recommendation named would put it in the power of the War department to place a force in the field during the next Summer.

RELATIONS WITH GERMANY AND FRANCE.

The resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Germany has enabled me to give directions for the withdrawal of the protection extended to Germans in France by the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in that country. It is just to add that the delicate duty of this protection has been performed by the minister and the consular government at Paris and the various consuls in France under the supervision of the latter, with great kindness as well as with prudence and tact. This course has received the commendation of the German government and has wounded no susceptibilities of the French. The government of the Emperor of Germany continues to manifest a friendly feeling towards the United States and a desire to harmonize with the moderate and just policy which the government maintains in its relations with Asiatic powers as well as with the South American republics.

I have given assurances that the friendly feelings of that government are fully shared by the United States. The ratifications of the consular and naturalization conventions with the Austro-Hungarian Empire have been exchanged.

ITALY.

I have been officially informed of the annexation of the States of the Church to the Kingdom of Italy and the removal of the capital of that Kingdom to Rome. In conformity with the established policy of the United States I have recognized this change. The ratifications of the new treaties of commerce between the United States and Italy have been exchanged. The two Powers have agreed in this treaty that private property at sea shall be exempted from capture in case of war between the two powers. The United States have spared no opportunity of incorporating this rule into the obligations of nations.

SPANISH CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The Forty-First Congress at its third session, made an appropriation for the organization of a mixed commission, for adjudicating upon the claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, growing out of the insurrection in Cuba. The commission has since been organized. I transmit herewith the correspondence relating to its formation and its jurisdiction. It is to be hoped that this commission will afford the claimants a complete remedy for their injuries.

It has been made the agreeable duty of the United States to preside over a conference at Washington between the plenipotentiaries of Spain and the allied South American republics with the reasonable assurance of a permanent peace.

RUSSIA.

The intimate friendly relations which have so long existed between the United States and Russia continue undisturbed. The visit of the third son of the Emperor is a proof of that there is no desire, on the part of his government, to diminish the cordiality of those relations. The hospitable reception which has been given to the Grand Duke is a proof that on our side we share the wishes of that government. The inexcusable course of the Russian minister at Washington renders it necessary to ask his recall and to decline to longer receive that functionary as a diplomatic representative. It was impossible with self-respect or with a just regard to the dignity of the country, to permit M. Catacazy to continue to hold intercourse with this government after his personal abuse of government officials and during his persistent interference, through various means, with the relations between the United States and other powers. In accordance with my wishes this government has been relieved of further intercourse with M. Catacazy, and the management of the affairs of the imperial legation has passed into the hands of a gentleman entirely unobjectionable.

MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The republic of Mexico has not yet repealed the very objectionable laws establishing what is known as the "Free Zona" on the frontier of the United States. It is hoped that this may yet be done, and also that more stringent measures may be taken by that republic for restraining lawless persons on its frontiers. I hope that Mexico by its own action will soon relieve this government of the difficulties experienced from these causes.

Our relations with the various republics of Central and South America continue, with one exception, to be cordial and friendly. I recommend some action by Congress regarding the overdue instalments under the award of the Venezuela claims commission of 1866. The internal dissensions of this present no justification for the absence of an effort to meet their solemn treaty obligations. The ratification of an extradition treaty with Nicaragua has been exchanged. It is a subject for congratulation that the great empire of Brazil has taken the initiatory steps toward the abolition of slavery.—Our relations with that empire, always cordial, will naturally be made more so by this act. It is not too much to hope that the government of Brazil may hereafter find it for its interest as well as intrinsically right to advance toward entire emancipation more rapidly than the present act contemplates. The true prosperity and greatness of a nation is to be found in the elevation and education of its laborers. It is a subject for regret that the reforms in this direction, which were voluntarily promised by the statesmen of Spain, have not been carried out in its West Indian colonies. The laws and regulations for the apparent abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico leave most of the laborers in bondage, with no hope of release until their lives become a burden to their employers. I desire your attention to the fact that citizens of the United States, or persons claiming to be citizens of the United States, are large holders in foreign bonds of this species of property, forbidden by the fundamental law of their alleged country. I recommend to Congress to provide by stringent legislation a suitable remedy against the holding, owning or dealing in slaves, or being interested in slave property in foreign lands, either as owners, hirers or mortgagees, by citizens of the United States.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

It is to be regretted that the disturbed condition of the island of Cuba continues to be a source of annoyance and of anxiety. The existence of a protracted struggle in such close proximity to our own territory, without any apparent prospect of an early termination, cannot be other than an object of concern to a people who, while abstaining from interference in the affairs of other powers, naturally desire to see every country in the undisturbed enjoyment of peace, liberty and the blessings of free institutions. Our naval commanders in Cuban waters have been instructed, in case it should become necessary, to spare no effort to protect the lives and property of *bona fide* American citizens, and to maintain the dignity of the flag. It is hoped that all pending questions with Spain, growing out of affairs in Cuba, may be adjusted in the spirit of peace and conciliation which has hitherto guided the two powers in their treatment of such questions.

To give importance and to add to the efficiency of our diplomatic relations with Japan and China, and to further aid in retaining the good opinion of those people, and to secure to the United States its share of the commerce destined to flow between these nations and the balance of the commercial world, I earnestly recommend that an appropriation be made to support at least four American youths in each of those countries to serve as a part of the official families of our ministers there. Our representatives would not even then be placed upon an equality with the representatives of Great Britain and of some other powers.

As now situated, our representatives in Japan and China have to depend for interpreters and translators upon the natives of those countries who know our language imperfectly, or procure for the occasion the services of employees in foreign business houses, or the interpreters to other foreign ministers. I would also recommend liberal measures for the purpose of aiding the American lines of steamers now plying between San Francisco and Japan and China and the Australian lines, almost our only remaining ocean steamers, and of increasing their services.

FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The national debt has been reduced to the extent of $86,057,126 80 during the year, and by the negotiation of national bonds at a lower rate of interest, the interest on the public debt has been so far diminished that now the sum to be raised for the interest account is nearly $17,000,000 less than on the first of March, 1869. It was highly desirable that this rapid diminution should take place, both to strengthen the credit of the country and to convince its citizens of their entire ability to meet every dollar of the liability without bankrupting them, but in view of the accomplishment of these desirable ends of rapid development of the resources of the country, its increasing ability to meet the large demands and the amount already paid, it is not desirable that the present resources of the country should continue to be taxed in order to continue this rapid payment.

I therefore recommend a modification of both the tariff and internal tax laws. I recommend that all taxes from the internal service be abolished, except those collected from spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in it various forms and from stamps. In readjusting the tariff, I suggest from stamps. In readjusting the tariff, I suggest that a careful estimate be made of the amount of surplus revenue collected under the present laws, after providing for the current expenses of the government, the interest account and the sinking fund, and the business surplus be reduced in such a manner as offers the greatest relief to the greatest number. There are many articles not produced at home, but which enter largely into general consumption through articles which are manufactured at home, such as medicines compounded, etc., etc., from which very little revenue is derived, but which enter into general use. All such articles I recommend to be placed on the free list. If a further reduction should prove advisable, I would then recommend that it be made upon those articles which can best bear it without disturbing home production, or reducing the wages of American labor. I have not entered into figures because to do so would be to repeat what will be laid before you in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The present laws for collecting the revenues pay collectors of customs small salaries, but provide for moiety shares in all seizures, which at the principal ports of entry practically raise the compensation of those officials to a large sum. It has always seemed to me as if this system must at times work perniciously. It holds out an inducement to dishonest men, should such get possession of those offices, to be lax in their scrutiny of goods entered, to enable them finally to make large seizures. Your attention is respectfully invited to this subject.

The continued fluctuations in the value of gold as compared with the national currency has a most damaging effect on the increase and development of the country in keeping up the prices of all articles necessary in everyday life. It fosters a spirit of gambling prejudical alike to national morals and the national finances. If the question can be met as to how to get a fixed value to our currency, that value constantly and uniformly approaching par with specie, a very desirable object will be gained.

THE ARMY.

For the operations of the army in the past year, the expense of maintaining the estimates for the ensuing year, and for continuing seacoast and other improvements, conducted under the supervision of the War department, I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War.

I call your attention to the provisions of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1869, which discontinues promotions in the staff corps of the army until provided for by law. I recommend that the number of officers in each grade of the staff corps be fixed, and that whenever the number in any one grade falls below the number so fixed by law, the vacancy may be filled by promotion from the grade below. I also recommend that when the office of chief of corps becomes vacant, the place may be filled by selection from the corps in which the vacancy exists.

THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows an improvement in the number and efficiency of the naval force, without material increase in the expense of supporting it. This is due to the policy which has been adopted and is being extended as fast as our material will admit, of using smaller vessels as cruisers on the several stations. By this means we are enabled to occupy at once a larger extent of cruising ground, to visit more frequently the ports where the presence of our flag is desirable, and generally to discharge more efficiently the appropriate duties of the navy in time of peace, without exceeding the number of men or the expenditures authorized by law. During the past year the navy has, in addition to its regular service, supplied the men and officers for coast survey, which completed the surveys authorized by Congress on the Isthmus of Darien and Tehuantepec, and under a like authority has sent out an expedition, completely furnished with equipage, to explore the unknown ocean of the North. The suggestions of the report as to the necessity for increasing and improving the material of the navy, and the plan recommended for reducing the personnel of the service to a peace standard by the gradual abolition of certain grades of officers, the reduction of others, and the employment of some in the commercial marine, are well considered, and deserve the thoughtful attention of Congress. I also recommend that all promotion in the navy above the rank of captain be by selection instead of by seniority. This course will secure in the higher grades greater efficiency, and hold out an incentive to young officers to improve themselves in the knowledge of their profession. The present cost of maintaining the navy, its cost compared with that of the preceding year, and the estimates for the ensuing year are contained in the accompanying reports of the Secretary of the Navy.

POST-OFFICE.

The enlarged receipts of the Post-office department as shown by the accompanying report of the Postmaster-General, exhibits a gratifying increase in that branch of the public service. It is an index of the growth of education and of the prosperity of the people, two elements highly conducive to the vigor and stability of republics with a vast territory like ours, much of it sparsely populated, but all requiring the services of the mail. It is not at present to be expected that this department can be made self-sustaining, but a gradual approach to this end from year to year is confidently relied on, and the day is not far distant when the Post office department of the government will prove a much greater blessing to the whole people than it is now. The suggestions of the Postmaster-General for improvements in the department presided over by him are earnestly recommended to your special attention.

Especially do I recommend a favorable consideration of the plan for uniting the telegraph system of the United States with the postal system. It is believed that by such a course the cost of telegraphing could be much reduced and the service as well, if not better rendered. It would secure the further advantage of extending the telegraph through portions of the country where private enterprise will not construct it. Commerce and trade, and, above all, the efforts to bring the people widely separated, into a community of interest, are always benefitted by a rapid intercommunication. Education, the groundwork of republican institution, is encouraged by increasing the facilities to gather speedy news from all parts of the country. The desire to reap the benefit of such improvements will stimulate education. I refer you to the report of the Postmaster-General for full details of the operations of last year, and for a comparative statement of the results with former years.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

There has been imposed upon the executive branches of the government the execution of the act of Congress approved April 20, 1871, and commonly known as the Ku-Klux law, in a portion of the State of South Carolina. The necessity of the course pursued will be demonstrated by the report of the committee to investigate southern outrages. Under the provisions of the above act, I issued a proclamation calling the attention of the people of the United States to the same, and declaring my reluctance to exercise any of the extraordinary powers thereby conferred upon me, except in case of imperative necessity, but making known my purpose to exercise such powers whenever it should become necessary to do so for the purpose of securing to all citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and the laws. After the passage of the law, information was received from time to time that the combination of the character referred to in this law existed and were powerful in many parts of the southern States, particularly in certain counties of the State of South Carolina. A careful investigation was made, and it was ascertained that in nine counties of that State such combinations were active and powerful, embracing a sufficient portion of the citizens to control the local authority, the object being, among other things, to deprive the emancipated class of the substantial benefits of freedom, and preventing the free political action of those citizens who did not sympathize with their own views. Among their operations were frequent scourgings and occasional assassinations, generally perpetrated at night by disguised persons, the victims in almost all cases being citizens of different political sentiments from their own—freed persons who had shown a disposition to claim equal rights with other citizens. Thousands of inoffensive and well-disposed citizens were the sufferers by this lawless violence.

Thereupon, on the 12th of October, 1871, a proclamation was issued in the terms of the law calling upon the members of those combinations to disperse within five days and to deliver to the marshal or military officers of the United States all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises and other means and implements used by them for carrying out their unlawful purposes. This warning not having been heeded, on the 17th of October another proclamation was issued, suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in nine counties in the State. Direction was given that within the counties so designated, persons supposed, upon respectable information, to be members of such unlawful combination should be arrested by the military forces of the United States and delivered to the marshal, to be dealt with according to law. In two of the said counties, York and Spartansburg, many arrests have been made. At the last account the number of persons thus arrested was one hundred and sixty-eight. Several hundred, whose criminality was ascertained to be of an inferior degree, were released for the present. These have generally made confessions of their guilt. Caution has been exercised in making these arrests, and, notwithstanding the large number, it is believed that no innocent person is now in custody. The prisoners will be held for regular trial in the judicial tribunals of the United States. As it appeared that the authorities of the United States were about to take vigorous measures to enforce the law, many persons absconded, and there is good ground for supposing that all of such persons have violated the law. A full report of what has been done under this law will be submitted to Congress by the Attorney-General.

POLYGAMY IN UTAH.

In Utah there still remains a remnant of barbarism repugnant to civilization, to decency and to the laws of the United States. Territorial officers, however, have been found who are willing to perform their duty in a spirit of equity and with a due sense of sustaining the majesty of the law. Neither polygamy nor any other violation of existing statutes will be permitted within the territory of the United States. It is not with the religion of the self-styled saints that we are now dealing, but with their practices. They will be protected in the worship of God according to the dictates of their conscience, but they will not be permitted to violate the laws under the cloak of religion. It may be advisable for Congress to consider what in the execution of the law against polygamy is to be the status of plural wives and their offspring. The propriety of Congress passing an enabling act, authorizing the territorial legislature of Utah to legitimatize all children born prior to a time fixed in the act, might be justified by its humanity to these innocent children. This is a suggestion only, and not a recommendation.

THE INDIANS.

The policy pursued toward the Indians has resulted favorably, as far as can be judged from the limited time during which it has been in operation. Through the exertions of the various societies of Christians to whom has been entrusted the execution of the policy, and the board of commissioners authorized by the law of April 10, 1869, many tribes of Indians have been induced to settle upon reservations, to cultivate the soil, to perform productive labor of various kinds and to partially accept civilization. They are being kindly cared for in such a way that it is hoped to induce those still pursuing their old habits of life to embrace the only opportunity which is left them to avoid extermination. I recommend liberal appropriations to carry out the Indian peace policy; not only because it is humane, Christian-like and economical, but because it is right. I recommend to your favorable consideration, also, the policy of granting a territorial government to the Indians in the Indian territory west of Arkansas and Missouri, and south of Kansas. In doing so every right guaranteed to the Indians by treaty should be secured. Such a course might in time be the means of collecting most of the Indians between the Missouri and the Pacific, and south of the British possessions, into one Territory or one State. The Secretary of the Interior has treated upon this subject at length, and I commend to you his suggestions.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

I renew my recommendations that the public lands be regarded as a heritage to our children to be disposed of only as required for occupation and to actual settlers. Those already granted have been in great part disposed of in such a way as to secure access to the balance by the hardy settler who may wish to avail himself of them, but caution should be exercised even in attaining so great an advantage. The educational interest may then be served by the grant of proceeds of sale of public lands to settlers. I do not wish to be understood as recommending in the least degree a curtailment of what is being done by the general government for the encouragement of education.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, submitted with this, will give you all the information collected and prepared for publication in regard to the census taken during the year 1870, the operation of the bureau of education for the year, the patent office, the pension office, the land office, and the Indian bureau.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The report of the commissioner of agriculture gives the operations of his department for the year. As agriculture is the groundwork of our prosperity, too much importance cannot be attached to the labors of this department. It is in the hands of an able head with able assistants, and is zealously devoted to introducing into the agricultural productions of the country all useful; to hints adapted to any of the various climates and soils of our vast territory, and to giving all useful information as to the method of cultivation. With the plants, cereals and other products adapted to particular localities, quietly but surely the agricultural bureau is working a great national good, and if liberally supported the more widely its influence will be extended and the less dependent we shall be upon the products of foreign countries.

SALARIES.

The subject of compensation to the heads of bureaus and officials holding positions of responsibility requiring ability and character to fill properly, is one to which your attention is invited. But few officials receive a compensation equal to the respectable support of a family, while their duties are such as to involve the interests of interest. In private life services demand compensation equal to the services rendered. A wise economy would dictate the same rule in the government service.

THE ESTIMATES APPROVED.

I have not given the estimates for the support of the government for the ensuing year, nor the comparative statement between the expenditures for the year passed and the year preceding, because all these figures are contained in the accompanying reports or in those presented directly to Congress. These estimates have my approval.

GENERAL AMNESTY RECOMMENDED.

More than six years having elapsed since the last hostile gun was fired between the armies then arrayed against each other, one for the perpetuation and the other for the destruction of the Union, it may well be considered whether it is not now time that the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment should be removed. That the amendment does not exclude the ballot but only imposes the disability to hold office on certain classes. When the purity of the ballot is secured, the majorities are sure to elect officers reflecting the views of the majority. I do not see the advantage or propriety of excluding men from office merely because they were before the rebellion of a character sufficient to be elected to a position, requiring them to take oaths to support the Constitution and admitting to eligibility those entertaining precisely the same views, but of less standing in their communities. It may be said that the former violated an oath, while the latter did not. The latter did not have it in their power to do so. If they had taken this oath it cannot be doubted they would have broken it as did the former class. If there are any great criminals distinguished above all others for the part they took in opposition to the government, they might in the judgment of Congress be excluded from such an amnesty. This subject is submitted for your careful consideration. The condition of the Southern States is unhappily not such as all true patriotic citizens would like to see—social ostracism for opinion's sake, personal violence or threats toward persons entertaining political views opposed to those entertained by the majority of the old citizens, prevents immigration and the flow of much needed capital into the States lately in rebellion. It will be a happy condition of the country when the old citizens of the states will take an interest in public affairs, promulgate ideas honestly entertained, vote for men represented their views, and create the same freedom of expression and ballot in those entertaining different political convictions.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved February 21, 1871, a Territorial government was organized in the District of Columbia. Its results have thus far fully realized the expectations of its advocates. Under the direction of the Territorial officers, a system of improvement has been inaugurated, by means of which Washington is rapidly becoming a city worthy of the nation's capital, the citizens of the District having voluntarily taxed themselves to a large amount for the purpose of contributing to the seat of government. I recommend liberal appropriation on the part of Congress, in order that the government may bear its just share of the expense of carrying out a judicious system of improvement.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS IN CHICAGO.

By the great fire in Chicago the government buildings in that city were consumed. Those burned had already become inadequate to the wants of the government in that growing city and looking to the near future were totally inadequate. I recommend, therefore, an appropriation be made immediately to purchase the remainder of the square in which the burned buildings stood, provided it can be purchased at a fair valuation, or provided that the legislature of Illinois will pass a law authorizing its condemnation for government purposes; and also an appropriation as much money as can properly be expended towards the erection of a new building during this fiscal year.

PROTECTION TO IMMIGRANTS.

The number of imigrants ignorant of our laws, habits, etc., coming into our country annually has become so great, and the impositions practised upon them so numerous and flagrant that I suggest Congressional action for their protection. It seems to me a fair subject of legislation by Congress. I cannot now state as fully as I desire the nature of the complaints made by emigrants of the treatment they receive, but will endeavor to do so during the session of Congress; particularly if the subject should receive your attention.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

It has been the aim of the administration to enforce honesty and efficiency in all public offices. Every public servant who has violated the trust placed in him has been proceeded against with all the rigor of the law. If bad men have secured places it has been the fault of the system, established by law and custom for making appointments, or the fault of those who recommend for government positions persons not sufficiently well-known to them personally, or who give letters indorsing the characters of office-seekers without a proper sense of the grave responsibility which such a course devolves upon them. A civil service reform which can correct this abuse is much desired. In mercantile pursuits the business man who gives a letter of recommendation to a friend to enable him to obtain credit from a stranger is regarded as morally responsible for the integrity of his friend and his ability to meet his obligations. A reformatory law which would enforce this principle against all indorsers of persons for public places would cause great caution in making recommendations. A salutary lesson has been taught the careless and the dishonest public servants in the great number of prosecutions and convictions of the last two years. It is gratifying to notice the favorable change which is taking place throughout the country in bringing to punishment those who have proven recreant to the trusts conferred, and in elevating to public office none but those who possess the confidence of the honest and virtuous, who, it will always be found, comprise the majority of the community in which they live. In my message to Congress one year ago I urgently recommended a reform in the civil service of the country. In conformity with that recommendation, Congress in the tenth section of an act making appropriation for sundry civil expenses of the government and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1871, gave the necessary authority to the executive to inaugurate a civil service reform, and placed upon him the responsibility of doing so. Under the authority of said act I convened a board of gentlemen eminently qualified for the work, to devise rules and regulations to effect the needed reform. Their labors are not yet complete, but it is believed that they will succeed in devising a plan which can be adopted to the great relief of the executive, the departments and members of Congress, and which will redound to the true interest of the public service. At all events the experiment shall have a fair trial.

I have thus hastily summed up the operations of the government during the last year, and made such suggestions as occur me to be proper, for your consideration. I submit them with a confidence that your action will be wise, statesmanlike and in the best interests of the whole country.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 4, 1871.

About Town.

☞ The elegant and spacious new hall of Messrs. Farwell & Ames, which was opened to the public on Thursday evening of last week, amply supplies the need of a public hall which has long existed in this city. The building itself has been built in the most substantial manner, having thick double walls and a trussed roof as strong as wood and iron can make it. The full size of the hall, including stage and ante-rooms, is 87 by 66 feet, and the dimensions of the audience room are 65 feet from the stage to the front of the hall and 60 feet from side to side, making a nearly square room. The regular shape of the hall is broken at the southeast corner by the partition enclosing the stairway landing and ticket office, a space about 8 feet in width by 35 in length. The hall is a little more than 26 feet in hight from floor to ceiling. There are spacious galleries upon the front and sides, the front gallery being 12 feet wide and the side galleries 9 feet. The galleries are 9 feet above the floor and are supported by 71 pillars, placed back some feet from the front where the greatest weight comes. The front of the galleries is elegantly finished with pillars, panels, pilasters and mouldings, and painted in neutral tints. A row of wheel or button-shaped ornaments between the panels are finished in gilt and there is also a gilt rope running around under the lower mouldings giving a very rich effect. The walls and ceiling are uncolored, the ceiling finished with a heavy stucco cornice and mouldings. There is a large ventilator in the centre of the ceiling and four others at the corners of a parallelogram formed by the stucco work. The hall is lighted with a handsome gas light of twenty-four jets, and furnished with powerful reflectors, in the center, nine two-branch lights in green bronze and gilt on the gallery front, and two three-branch lights of similar pattern at the sides of the stage. The stage and ante-rooms are also well lighted. The stage is 24 feet long at the inner and 21 at the outer part of the porscenium, and is 22 feet deep. It is 3 feet, 8 inches high at the outer edge and rises gradually to the back. There are two ante-rooms on the level of the hall floor at either end of the stage and communicating with it, and both also communicating with the audience room. Above these are two other ante-rooms, which are entered from the galleries and from the lower rooms. These ante-rooms are conveniently arranged and furnished with sinks and dry-earth closets.

The hall and galleries will seat about 1200 persons. The side galleries are designed for two rows of seats and the front gallery for three, one rising above the other. An additional row of settees or chairs can be introduced in each, if necessary. The hall is lighted by five large windows on the front and smaller windows on the south side above the galleries. The hall is heated by a well arranged system of steam-pipes, supplied by a boiler in the cellar.

Messrs. Farwell & Ames are entitled to much credit for their liberal enterprise in supplying a public need in so satisfying a manner. They have given us one of the best public halls in the State and we trust their investment will make them a handsome return. Messrs. W. H. & E. K. Glover, the builders, and all concerned, have done their work in a very creditable manner.

☞ The second lecture before the Rockland Lecture Association was given at Farwell & Ames's Hall, on Tuesday evening, by M. Paul B. DuChaillu, the noted African Traveler. A large and appreciative audience was in attendance, numbering about 700 persons. M. DuChaillu began his lecture a little before eight o'clock, and held the close attention of his audience for a little more than an hour. His style is lively, graphic and entertaining, and the narration of his wonderful adventures among the savage African tribes, his visit to the cannibals, his encounters with gorillas, etc., formed a very instructive and pleasing entertainment. His discourse was enlivened by frequent humorous sallies, and his very noticeable foreign accent rather added to than detracted from the pleasure of his auditors. In the course of the narrative of his gorilla-hunting adventures, he remarked that the natives of that country generally believed that all gorillas were once men, in which they were in remarkable contrast with many of the scientific men of the present day, who believed that all men were once gorillas! Want of space compels us to forego a more extended notice of M. DuChaillu's lecture.

☞ A citizens' temperance meeting will be held at the Universalist Church next Monday evening, pursuant to a call from the committee appointed last week. The meeting will be devoted to discussion of the following topic:

The duty and interest of business men and tax-paying citizens respecting the suppression of the liquor traffic.

Speakers will be designated to make short addresses on this topic and voluntary discussion will be invited. The subject is put in its most broad and unlimited form. Our prominent business men take little active part in temperance movements. Their aid is of more practical importance than that of any other class. Ought they to be interested in suppressing the liquor traffic, or ought they not? We hope they will come forward and give their views on the subject.

☞ A citizens' course of lectures is to be given at Union Hall, Thomaston, by members of the graduating class of Bowdoin College, beginning on Friday evening, Dec. 15th, and continuing on successive Friday evenings till Jan. 12th. The lecturers and subjects are: J. G. Abbott, on "The French Revolution;" A. F. Richardson, "Politics and Politicians;" Marcellus Coggan, on "Burr and Hamilton;" G. M. Seiders, on "The Yankee," and E. F. Davis, who will give select readings from popular authors. Tickets for the course, $1.00; single tickets, 25 cents. Sold at G. I. Robinson's.

— "Flora Myers' New York Theatre" opened at Farwell & Ames's Hall on Monday evening, to a good audience, with the popular play of "East Lynne," and we hear that the performance was excellent. "Flora Myers" (Mrs. Purcell,) Mrs. Ayling, Miss Vache, Mr. Brink and Mr. Purcell are players of acknowledged ability, and indeed all the company are spoken of in highly commendatory terms. The fact that this is Miss Myers' first professional visit to her native city for a considerable number of years, during which time she has had a successful career as an actress abroad, should add to the cordiality of the welcome extended to this troupe.

Advertisement

Don't forgot, gentlemen, to purchase a Christmas Gift for your wife, and the most acceptable one, would be an F. F. Weed Sewing Machine to be found at the Rockland Cheap Store.

☞ Madame Demorest's Patterns for ladies, misses and childrens' dress, will be found at the Rockland Cheap Store. O. R. Moor & Co., Agents.

☞ Mr. I. C. Abbott received last Saturday, by the Knox & Lincoln R. R., a car-load of 100 barrels of flour, brought all the way from St. Louis, in a "White Line" car, without re-shipment. Mr. Abbott is doing a brisk business and in a single day, not long since, sold goods to the amount of $1200.

☞ The opening ball at Farwell & Ames's Hall, on Thanksgiving evening, was a very pleasant and successful gathering. A goodly company were present, and with the attractions presented by the beautiful and brilliantly lighted hall and the excellent music, greatly enjoyed the occasion.

Advertisement.

☞ The best way to keep your Wife, Children or Sweetheart good tempered, is to go to Spear & Co's and select some handsome Christmas present. It never fails to have a good effect. Spear & Co's is the place to purchase.

☞ Among the many who are prepared with wares suitable for Christmas Gifts, Mr. J. L. Gloyray has recently stocked up with a full line of hair work of the most desirable styles and qualities, which will be just the article which many a mother or sister, or the one whom the giver hopes to hold in a nearer relation, would choose to receive. Mr. G. would be pleased to have his stock examined by all who intend purchasing.

☞ The Rev. Benj. W. Atwell, Rector of Trinity School, Camden, gives Readings from Dickens and other popular authors, on Friday evening, in Union Hall, Thomaston. Mr. At

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Wm. H. Kittredge & Co.,
Druggists & Apothecaries,
and Dealers in
PATENT MEDICINES.
NO. 3, SPEAR, BLOCK,
ROCKLAND, ME.
January 1, 1871.

Twenty-eight Years' Practice

in the treatment of Diseases incident to Females, has placed DR. DOW at the head of all physicians making such practice a specialty, and enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cure in the worst cases of *Suppression* and all other *Menstral Derangements*, from *whatever cause*. All letters for advice must contain $1. Office, No. 9 ENDICOTT STREET, BOSTON.

N. B. Board furnished to those desiring to remain under treatment.

Boston, July 4, 1871. 1y59

JOB MOSES'
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.

These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES,

they are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they all effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circular around each package, give full directions and advice, and will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

It is the fate of every truly valuable medicine to be COUNTERFEITED. *Job Moses' Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively* COUNTERFEITED. *The genuine have the name of "Job Moses" on each package. Dishonest druggists endeavor to sell counterfeits to make greater profit.*

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York, will inclose a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents. July 1 eow52

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALID

PUBLISHED as a warning and for the benefit of young men and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, &c., supplying THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free on receiving a post-paid directed envelope. Address, 6m25 NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MASONIC MEETINGS,

MASONIC HALL.

CLAREMONT COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Stated Conclaves, 1st Monday of each month.
LEANDER WEEKS, *E. C.*
T. E. SIMONTON, *Recorder.*

KING HIRAM'S COUNCIL OF ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

Regular convocation first Friday of every month.
S. H. BOYNTON, *T. I. M.*
B. I. WEEKS, *Recorder.*

KING SOLOMON'S CHAPTER OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Stated Convocations, 1st Thursday in each month.
JOHN BIRD, *H. P.*
C. R. MALLARD, *Secretary*

AURORA LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

Stated Communications, 1st Wednesday of each month.
SAMUEL BRYANT, *W. M.*
ENOCH DAVIES, *Secretary.*

Rockland, Jan. 1, 1870. 2tf

REMOVAL!
F. E. HITCHCOCK, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.

Formerly associated in practice with DR. S. H. TEWKSBURY, Portland, has removed from his former office at the North End, to

SPEAR BLOCK,

Rear of office formerly occupied by Dr. Richardson.
☞ Calls, day or night, promptly attended.
Rockland, Nov. 2, 1871. 47tf

BATHING ROOMS.

J. L. GIOFRAY,
—AT HIS—
Shaving Emporium, Wilson & White's Block,
MAIN STREET, ROCKLAND,

Has set apart a portion of his commodious room—which is on the ground floor—for bathing purposes, and has introduced all the appliances required for **HOT and COLD WATER BATHING.** Step in gentlemen, and try a bath. *Price only* **25 CENTS.** 33tf

TRINITY SCHOOL,
CAMDEN, ME.
English and Classical Boarding and Day School.
Winter Term opens Jan. 4th, '72.
For Terms, Address,
2m50 REV. B. W. ATWELL, Rector.

The Cause and Cure of Consumption

The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces deficient nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation I mean that process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and conveyed to the cells of the body. Persons with digestion thus impaired, having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the Lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that it will be impossible to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring a good digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels from all diseased mucus and clean, which is clinging thereon gans so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and restore the liver to a healthy action. For this purpose, the surest and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These pills cleanse the stomach and bowels of all the dead and morbid slime that is causing disease and decay in the whole system. They will clear out the liver of all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and arouse it up to a new and healthy action, by which natural and healthy bile is secreted.

The stomach, bowels and liver are thus cleansed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but there remains in the stomach an excess of acid, the organ is torpid, and the appetite is poor. In the bowels, the intestines are weak, and requiring strength and support. It is a condition like this that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic proves to be the most valuable remedy we can discover. It is alkaline, and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, making the stomach sweet and fresh; it will give permanent tone to this important organ, and create a good, hearty appetite, and prepare the system for the first process of a good digestion, and ultimately make good, healthy, living blood. After this preparatory treatment, what remains to cure most cases of consumption is the free and persevering use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. The Pulmonic Syrup nourishes the system, purifies the blood, and is readily absorbed into the circulation, and thence distributed to the diseased lungs. There it ripens all morbid matters, and whether in the form of abscesses or tubercles, and then assist nature to expel all the diseased matter in the form of free expectoration, when one it ripens. It is then, by the great healing and purifying properties of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, that all ulcers and cavities are healed up sound, and my patient is cured.

The essential thing to be done in curing Consumption is to get up a good appetite and a good digestion, so that the body will grow in flesh and get strong. If a person has diseased lungs—a cavity or place where the cavity cannot heal, the matter cannot ripen, so long as the system is below par. What is necessary to cure is a new order of things, a good appetite, a good nutrition, the body to grow in flesh and get large then Nature is helped, the cavities will heal, the matter will ripen and be thrown off in large quantities, and the person regains health and strength. This is the tried and only plan to cure Consumption, and if a person is very bad, if the lungs are not entirely destroyed, or even if one lung is entirely gone, if there is enough vitality left in the other to heal up, there is hope.

I have seen many persons cured with only one sound lung, live and enjoy life to a good old age. This is what Schenck's medicines will do to cure Consumption. They will clean out the stomach, sweeten and strengthen it, get up a good digestion, and give nature the assistance she needs to clear the system of all the diseases that lie in the lungs, whatever the form may be.

It is important that, while using Schenck's medicines, care should be exercised not to take cold; keep in-door in cool and damp weather; avoid night air, and take out-door exercise only in a genial and warm sunshine.

I wish it distinctly understood that when I recommend a patient to be careful in regard to taking cold when taking my medicines, I do so for a special reason. A man who has but partially recovered from the effects of a bad cold is far more liable to relapse than one who has been entirely cured, and it is precisely the same in regard to consumption. So long as the lungs are not perfectly healed, just so long is there imminent danger of a full return of the disease. Hence it is that I so strenuously caution pulmonary patients against exposing themselves to an atmosphere that is not genial and pleasant. Confirmed consumptives' lungs are a mass of sores, which the least change of atmosphere will inflame. The grand secret of my success with my medicines consists in my ability to subdue inflammation instead of provoking it, as many of the tribe do. An inflamed lung can not with safety to the patient be exposed to the biting blasts of winter or the chilling winds of spring or autumn. It should be carefully shielded from all irritating influences. The utmost caution could be observed in this particular, as without it a cure under almost any circumstances is an impossibility.

The person should be kept on a wholesome and nutritious diet, and all the medicines continued until the body has been restored to the natural quantity of flesh and strength.

I was myself cured by this treatment of the worst kind of Consumption, and have lived to get fat and hearty three many years, with one lung mostly gone. I have cured thousands since, and very many have been cured by this treatment whom I have never seen.

About the first of October I expect to take possession of my new building, at the northeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets, where I shall be pleased to give advice to all who may require it.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.,
Philadelphia.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Agents.
BOSTON.

Carriage Wheels & Rims, Spokes

HUBS, Shafts, Seats &c., at Boston prices, in lot for cash,
12tf H. H. CRIE & Co.

DR. J. R. NEWTON,
OF BOSTON,

Will heal the sick at the LYNDE HOTEL, Rockland SATURDAY, SUNDAY and MONDAY,

December 9th, 10th, and 11th.

The name of DR. NEWTON is familiar in every city and town all over this country, as well as in the principle cities of Europe. The Magic touch of his healing hand has raised thousands from beds of sickness, from despondency and sorrow, to health, happiness and joy. The poor are gladly received, and cured "without money and without price. Hundreds will visit the Doctor during his brief stay at Rockland; let all meet him in a spirit of faith and love, and it will be to them a day of rejoicing. 2w51

C. P. FESSENDEN,
Druggist & Apothecary,
NO. 5 KIMBALL BLOCK,
Rockland, Me.
pril 30, 1864. 19tf

MARRIAGES.

In Appleton, Nov. 21st, by Rev. J. R. Bowler, Mr. Eaton E. Butler and Miss Maria L. Stoddard, both of Appleton.

In Belfast, Nov. 26th, by Rev. W. O. Thomas, Capt. S. A. Simonton of this city, and Miss Edna E. Warren, of Belfast.

At Southeast Harbor, Mt. Desert, Nov. 26, by Rev. J. A. L. Rich, D. D., at the residence of the bride's father, George N. Swift, Esq., of Belfast, and Malvina M., only daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Teague, proprietor of the Ocean House.

In Belfast, Nov. 19th, Henry Condon and Hannah Dickey, both of B.

In Belfast, Nov. 12th, Bethuel Newcomb and Anna Harkness, both of B.

DEATHS.

In South Thomaston, Dec. 5th, Mrs. Emily D. Gerrish, late of Warren, aged 34 years, 7 months and 10 days.

In Waldoboro' Nov. 25th, Mrs. Salley T. Webb, aged 74 years and 10 months.

In Warren, Dec. 2d, Miss Martha Dickey aged 60 years.

In Union, Nov. 30th, Mrs. Clarissa Beverage, aged 81 years.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ROCKLAND.

Arrived.

Ar 28th, Excel, Hatch, Boston; Lexington, Kellar, do; Ocean Wave, Smith, do; Arkansas, Thayer, Danvers; Alleghania, Spalding, Boston; Adrain, Hunt, N York; Leontine Brewster, do; Susan, Bishop, do; 30th, Empress, Kennedy, do; Ned Sumpter, Shaw, do; Union, Arey, do; Dec 1st, Snow Squall, Morton, do; H G Bird, Drinkwater, do; Catawamtenk, Lord, Boston; Lottie Ames, Wooster, do; U S Rev Cutter, J C Dobbin, Bond, from a cruise; 2d, schs Utica, Thorndike, Portland; Aristo, Mooney, Boston; A M Bird, Kendall, do; Chattanooga, Snare, Salem; Frank and Nellie, Gregory, Portland; Hyne Hix, New York; Amelia, Ellms, Portsmouth; G Lewis, Hodgdon, Boothbay; Mary S Watson, Lewis, do; 3d, G M Patridge, Brinker, Baltimore; Trader, Elwell, Boston; Sarah, Reminton, Bangor; Banner, Ford, Lamoine; Express, Calderwood, Boston; 4th, J E Gammage, Pitcher, do; James Henry, Wilson, do; Delaware, Snow, do; Lucy Ames, Torrey, do; M Langdon, Bennett, do.

Sailed.

Sld 28th, schs Mt Hope, Dennis, N Y; 30th, Diadema, Pinkham, do; R Bullwinkle, French, do; U S Rev Cutter, J C Dobbin, Bond, on a cruise.

MEMORANDA.

Ice-Bound.—Twenty vessels are at present icebound in the harbor of Lynn. Those who profess to be posted in such matters say that the harbor has not been closed up at early a date before since their remembrance.

Brig Abby Watson, of Sedgwick, will winter at Providence.

DISASTERS.

Schr Mazepa, from Belfast, for Baltimore, got ashore Nov 26 on Thomas Point, Chesapeake Bay, and will probably be a total loss.

Schr Coronet, Parritt, at Eastport from Portland, reports while lying to near Rockland, night of the 23d ult, was run into by an unknown schooner under the management of brutes, which carried away stanchions, forerigging, sails, bulwarks, &c; also took away port anchor, and caused the vessel to leak on port tack. The stranger was hailed in time to keep away, but paid no attention, and after getting clear, hid the crew of the crippled vessel good few; supposing they were sinking. Capt Parritt finding he could keep his vessel free with the pumps, started on and reached Eastport on the 27th. The unknown vessel was bound up the Penobscot river and an effort will be made to find her and recover the anchor, if nothing more.

Brig Mary Cobb, Tracy, from Richmond for New York, which put into Norfolk 18th ult in distress, cleared for destination 30th, having repaired.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

GARDINER—Ar 23d, schr Coquimbo, Lewis, Rockland.

EDGARTOWN Nov. 28—Evening—In port, schs Lamartine, Lynes, Rockland; Adeline, Edgerton, Rockland; Walter C Hall, Angeline, and Lucy Jane.

NEWPORT—Ar 1st, schr Francis Hatch, Fales, Rockland for New York.

In port 1st, schr Rena, Bishop, Rockland.

NEW YORK—Ar 1st, schr Frank Jameson, Jameson, Clinton Point for Boston.

Cld 2d, schrs Alfred Keen, Pillsbury, Aspinwall; J S Ingraham, Packard, New Orleans;

Passed through Hell Gate 1st, schr Frank Jameson, Jameson, New York for Boston.

NORFOLK, VA—Ar 29th, schr Annie Harris, Harris, Rockland.

Cld 28th, brig Mary Cobb, Tracy, N York (having completed repairs.)

PROVIDENCE—Ar 4th, barque Jennie Cobb, (of Rockland) Parkard, New Orleans Nov 30, SW Pass 12th, 480 bales cotton.

Ar 2d, schr Ada F Ames, Adams, from Savannah.

CHARLESTON—Ar 2d, schr A F Ames, Achorn, Baltimore.

Ar 30th, schrs J E Dailey, from New York; J P Allen, from Rockport.

RICHMOND, VA—Below 1st, schr Emeline McLain, and Milton (in tow.)

VINEYARD-HAVEN—Ar Dec 2, schr Frank Jameson, Edmunds, Clinton Point for Salem.

NEW ORLEANS—Below 27th, schrs Fannie H Rocklin, Rocklin, from Rockland; Fred Walton, Rich, from Rocky Harbor.

BALTIMORE—Ar 3d, Charley Cobb, Kennedy, and William McLoon, Fountain, Rondout.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Ar at Havana, 24th, brig Atalanta, Cole, Millbridge.

Ar at St John, N B 29th ult, schr Russian Council, Watts, Bangor.

Sld 16th, Nancy Pendleton, Pendleton, Callao; 18, Gilchrist, Watts, Savannah and war off the Great Ormshead 17th, 1 AM; 17th, Sarah Gibson, Gibson, and R Robinson, Stetson, New York.

Entered outward 17th, P J Carleton, Luce, New Orleans.

Sld from Cardenas, 25 ult, schr Cora Etta, Sleeper, Satilla River.

Ar at Callao Oct 7th, Otaga, Thorndike, Barrard Inlet; 8th, Andrew Jackson, O'Brien, Chincha.

SPOKEN.

Nov 13, lat 49, lon 19, ship America, Bartlett, from Hamburg for Boston.

Nov 29, off Cape May Lightship, brig Maud, O'Brien, from Kingston, Ja, for New York.

Oct 1, lat 1 N, lon 23 W, ship Alice Buck, Snow, from Cardiff for Galle.

Nov 16, off Key West, barque Jennie Cobb, from Mobile for New York.

FLORA MYERS' THEATRE,

A. W. PURCELL,....Manager.

NOW OPEN FOR A SHORT SEASON AT

FARWELL & AMES' HALL.

With the best dramatic organization in New England.

Change of Programme Nightly.

For further particulars, see bills of the day.

Admission 35 cts.; Reserved Seats 50cts. Doors open at 6½; Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance.

62tf H. PRICE WEBBER, Advance Agent.

KNOX HOTEL,
Main Street, : Thomaston.
ALEXANDER McALLISTER, *Proprietor.*
E. E. POST, *Clerk.*

THIS House, which is situated near the head of Knox street next door to Post Office, Express and Telegraph Offices, and within five minutes walk of the Depot, has been thoroughly renovated, papered, painted and furnished with entirely new furniture, including beds, bedding and carpets. Stages for St. George and Friendship, and the Augusta and Union Stages stop at this house. The Thomaston and Rockland Accommodation Coaches leave this house daily, connecting with all the boats at Rockland. Hacks will be in readiness to convey passengers to and from the trains.

A good Boarding and Livery Stable in connection with the House. 2w52

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE Winter Term of the Public Schools of this city will commence on the 9th of December, and continue ten or eleven weeks. Intermediate School No. 1 will be removed to the house on Crescent st., to make room for the Miscellaneous School in City Hall. The committee will be in session on Saturday, the 16th, at their office, and members desiring to be passed to the Intermediate or Grammar schools, are requested to be present on that day or apply to the Committee beforehand.

Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th will be occupied in furnishing passes to applicants for admission to the Miscellaneous school.

Per order of Committee.
A. L. TYLER,
Rockland, Dec. 7, 1871. 2w52

Lobster Twine and Warps,

NET Twine, Hooks and Ganging, Lines and Lead Capers in Clothes, Fish Barrels &c., at very low price for cash,
12tf H. H. CRIE & Co.

Santa Claus

Tired of the **OLD SANDFORD LINE,** will make his

Annual Visit to Rockland
VIA THE
K. & L. R. R.,
And Establish Himself at
SMITH'S
Music & Variety Store,

where he will be glad to congratulate his old patrons and be ready to meet new ones with his usual cordiality. He will bring a large variety of

CHRISTMAS GIFTS,
SUITABLE FOR ALL CLASSES.
Call and see them.
Rockland, Dec. 6, 1871. 52tf

SANFORD'S INDEPENDENT LINE.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
ONE TRIP A WEEK.

The staunch and favorite sea going Steamer
KATAHDIN, Capt. Henry Rich,

will, until further notice, run as follows:—Leave Winterport Tuesday at 12 o'clock M., arriving at Rockland at about 5 P. M. Returning, leave Boston Long Wharf every Wednesday and intermediate landings every Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M., arriving at Rockland every Saturday morning at about 5 o'clock.

All freight and baggage stored will be at the owner's risk.

M. W. FARWELL, Agent.
Agent's Office at No. 2 Atlantic Block,
Rockland, Dec. 1, 1871. 52tf

GEORGES NATIONAL BANK.

THE Stockholders of the Georges National Bank of Thomaston, are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting will be holden at their Banking Rooms, in Thomaston, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, at 2 o'clock P. M., to choose a board of Directors for the ensuing year, and act upon any other business that may legally come before them.

J. C. LEVENSALER, Cashier.
Thomaston, Dec. 4, 1871. 3w52

NOTICE!

BY virtue of a commission duly issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, for the County of Knox, by the authority of said Court, directed to, and appointing us a Committee to examine a certain highway in the city of Rockland, in said County, upon appeal by John Bird and others, from the decision of the County Commissioners for said Knox County, refusing to make an alteration of the County Road leading from Blackington's Corner in Rockland to Camden, commencing near the dwelling house of Benjamin Clough in Rockland, and ending at the junction of Maverick Street with the old County road leading from Thomaston to Camden, and locating a highway between said termini, on the petition of said John Bird & als., notice is hereby given that we have appointed FRIDAY, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1871, and office of the Clerk of Courts, for said Knox County, in said Rockland, as the time and place for hearing all persons and corporations interested in the alteration and location of said highway, and of viewing the said route, as in said commission directed.

EDMUND NILSON,
PHILADER J. CARLETON,
JOHN P. ALLEN, } Committee.
Rockland, Dec. 6, 1871. 3w52

To the Honorable County Commissioners of the County of Knox.

HUMBLY represents LORING C. OLIVER of Thomaston, in said County, that for a long time previous to the location of the Knox and Lincoln Railroad, at the time of said location, and from thence hitherto, he was, and still is, seized and possessed of a certain piece of real estate situate in said Thomaston, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Bounded easterly by Green street, southerly by land of Alfred C. Strout and land of William Jordan, westerly by land of the heirs of William Nichols, and northerly by land of the heirs of Joseph Crehent and land of James F. Willard. That a portion of his said premises has been taken for the location and construction of the said Knox and Lincoln Railroad as appears by the records of your Honorable Court.

And your petitioner represents that he has been greatly damaged in his said estate not only by the taking of his said land for the location and construction of said Railroad, but also from its manner of construction over his said premises, by being deprived of certain rights and privileges and appurtenances which were necessary to the use and enjoyment of the remaining portions of said premises, so that the occupation of the portion of said land still remaining to him has been rendered inconvenient, uncomfortable and hazardous.

Wherefore your petitioner prays your Honorable Board to make an estimate of the damages he has suffered, by reason of the location and construction of said Railroad over his premises, and that said Railroad Company may be required to give security, as the law provides for the payment of such damages and costs as may be adjudged against them.

LORING C. OLIVER.
By J. H. H. HEWETT, his Attorney.
November 29, 1871.

STATE OF MAINE.

KNOX SS.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners, began and holden at Rockland, within and for said County, on the first Tuesday of December, A. D., 1871.

On the foregoing Petition, *Ordered*, That the Petitioner give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling-house of Loring C. Oliver in Thomaston, on the fifth day of January, A. D., 1872, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the premises described in his petition, and immediately after, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will hear the parties and witnesses, and proceed to do such other things in the premises as by law may be required, by causing an attested copy of his Petition and this Order thereon, to be published in the Rockland *Gazette*, a newspaper printed at Rockland, in the County of Knox, two weeks successively, the last publication in the Rockland *Gazette* to be twenty days at least before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and be heard if they shall see cause.

Attest:—EDWIN ROSE, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order thereon.
Attest:—EDWIN ROSE, Clerk. 3w52

To the Honorable, the Court of County Commissioners for the County of Knox, next to be holden in said County of Knox, at Rockland, in said County, on the seventh day of December, A. D., 1871.

HUMBLY shows that the selectmen of Cushing built out a town way across the land of the subscriber, and said way or road was accepted by the town of Cushing, March the 13th, 1871, and the damages allowed your petitioner was but forty dollars, which your petitioner considers entirely too small. He therefore prays your Honorable Board of Commissioners to appoint a Committee to assess said damage as is provided respecting highways.

MOSES F. WOODCOCK.
Cushing, August 31st, 1871.

STATE OF MAINE.

KNOX SS.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and holden at Rockland, within and for said County, on the first Tuesday of December, A. D. 1871.

On the foregoing Petition, *Ordered*, That the Petitioner give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling-house of Moses F. Woodcock, in Cushing on the fifth day of March, A. D. 1872, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the road described in his petition, and immediately after at some convenient place in the vicinity, will hear the parties and witnesses, and proceed to do such other things in the premises as by law may be required, by causing an attested copy of his Petition and this Order thereon, to be served upon the Town Clerk of the town of Cushing; also by posting up copies of the same in three public places in said town, and by publishing the same in the Rockland *Gazette*, a newspaper printed at Rockland, in the County of Knox, three weeks successively, the service upon the Town Clerk of the said town of Cushing and posting up of said copies, and the first publication in the Rockland *Gazette*, to be thirty days at least before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petitioner should not be granted.

Attest:—EDWIN ROSE, Clerk.
Copy—Attest:—EDWIN ROSE, Clerk. 3w52

The Musical Treasure!

A new book which will be a most acceptable

HOLIAY PRESENT;

And is indeed a TREASURE, being filled with sparkling Songs, Duets, Quartets, Rondos, Polkas, Polka Mazurkas, Schottisches, Quadrills, Galops, Marches, Four-Hand Pieces, &c., all of the best quality.

Music fitted for Piano-Forte or Reed Organs.

Price, Boards, $2.50, Cloth, $3.00, Full Gilt, $4.00, Sent postpaid on receipt of Retail Price.

Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

Special Steamboat Notice!

LAST TRIP OF THE SEASON

THE Steamer Lewiston, CAPT. DEERING, will make her last Trip for this season, leaving Belfast Portland, Thursday Evening, Dec. 7th, at 10 o'clock, for Machiasport, touching at intermediate landings.

Returning, will leave Machiasport, Monday morning, Dec. 11th, at 5 o'clock, touching at intermediate landings.

2w51 M. W. FARWELL, Agent.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly and Promptly Executed

GREATEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED IN
KNOX COUNTY!

BLOOD & HIX

Have just received from NEW YORK and BOSTON the

LARGEST STOCK
EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY, OF
GOLD AND SILVER

American and Imported

WATCHES,
CLOCKS,

Of every Style and Pattern,

SILVER & PLATED WARE,
GOLD & SILVER CHAINS
TOILET SETS, VASES,
AND
JEWELRY,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CUTLERY
OF EVERY VARIETY.

A Splendid Line of
OPERA GLASSES, SPECTACLES, AND EYE GLASSES.
of all kinds, including the
Patent Accommodating SPECTACLES,
as much in advance of all other Glasses as the TELEGRAPH is ahead of the SLOWEST COACH.

Every Description of
FANCY GOODS
AND
ELEGANT WARES,
usually found in a JEWELRY STORE, for sale by
BLOOD & HIX,
Watchmakers and Jewelers.

☞ALL WORK WARRANTED.☜
South Store, Union Block, Main St.
Rockland, Dec. 7, 1871. 52tf

A RARE Business Chance For Sale.

STOCK, Fixtures and Custom, of a FIRST CLASS Grocery, Crockery and Wooden Ware Store, doing a THRIVING BUSINESS. Good location.

Rockland, Oct. 26, 1871. E. W. SHAW & CO. 46tf

FOR SALE.

SCHOONER R. BAKER, Jr., 69 tons, new measurement, built in Duxbury, Mass., of Oak; will find in sails, Rigging, Chains, Anchors, Boat, &c. In a good sailer. Also, one of 45 tons, new measurement. For further particulars, apply to

J. S. LOVEJOY, Rockland, Me.
Nov. 29, 1871. 5tf

SMITH'S
MUSIC AND VARIETY STORE,
ROCKLAND, MAINE.

CUSTOMERS will always find an excellent variety of Instruments, in this stock to select from. We have on hand,

This Day, Nov. 23d,

Two celebrated Clickering & Son's Piano Fortes, One Excellent Bourne,
Four Mason & Hamlin Organs, (2 styles.)
Six Geo. Woods & Co's, (5 styles,)
One S. D. & H. W. Smith's,
One Taylor and Farley,
Two Ballou & Curtis's Melodeons,
Two Parlor and Second's,
One Taylor and Farley's,
One Piano Cased,
Two 2d hand.

All of which are warranted, and for sale on the most favorable terms. Also

Steel Covers, Sheet Music, Instruction and Singing Books, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, (Strings) Accordeons, Fluttinas, Drums, Music Instruments, &c., &c.

Also, a large variety of Fancy and staple Goods, such as Albums, Fancy Boxes, Stereoscopes and Views, Books, Vases, Fans, Wax and Wax Materials, Frames, Pocket Knives, Portemonnaies, Black and Shell Jewelry (new lot); Plain and Initial Stationery, Brushes Combs, Perfumery, Feather Dusters, Toys, &c., &c.

☞ Second hand Instruments Taken in Exchange for New. Rents of Instruments payable in advance. Call and you will be satisfied that we say no more than we mean.

ALBERT SMITH.
1y51

NOTICE.

THE Members of the North Knox Agricultural and Horticultural Society, are hereby notified to meet at the Office of the Secretary, in Union, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of December, A. D. 1871, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the choice of Officers, and for the transaction of any other business which may legally come before said meeting.

WM. GLEASON, Secretary.
Union, Nov. 24, 1871. 3w51

J. SHAW & CO.

WOULD announce that they have now opened their Winter Stock, and that they have a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
CARPETINGS,
FEATHERS,
Fancy Goods, &., &c.,

All of which they are selling at prices that defy competition. In DRESS GOODS they have a full line of Colors in

POPLINS, THIBETS,
SERGES, ALPACAS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
PLAIDS,
PLAIN & PLAID FLANNELS
FRENCH DYE MOHAIRS,

The only reliable Mohairs in the market. We have sold these goods for three years and can warrant them fast colors and being dyed with French dye that never fades nor smirks, and are sold 12½ cents per yard lower than any others in the market.

Shawls, Shawls,

We have a large assortment of Stamped and Plain Shawlets, as well as Cashmere in long and square.

WATERPROOFS!

In these goods they can show all colors.

BLACK, BROWN, BLUE, GREEN AND GOLD MIXTURE.

We have a black Waterproof which sell at $1.25 that is remarkably cheap and sure to please all that wish to have a good thing for the price.

☞ All Goods Cut Free of Charge.

FLANNELS,

Of all kinds, which they are selling at reduced prices, as well as all kinds of Domestics and House keeping Goods.

LACE COLLARS,
UNDER SLEEVES,
REAL THREAD AND VALENCIENNES LACES,
by the yard; also a large assortment of Ladies'
SCARFS,
KID GLOVES,
CLOUDS, CORSETS,
UNDER VESTS,
EMBROIDERY BRAID, &c.
At wholesale and Retail.

SEWING MACHINES!

We are, also, General Agents for the World Renowned

SINGER SEWING MACHINE,

Late Improved, which excels all rivals the world over.

J. SHAW & CO.,
470 Middle Store Pillsbury Block, Rockland.

A BIG STOCK
—OF—
REEFERS
—AND—
OVER COATS,

Of our own MAKE selling at very LOW PRICES

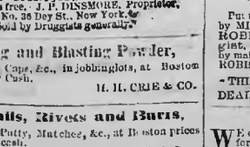
CALL AND SEE THEM, at
MOFFITT'S.
Rockland, Nov. 16, 1871. 49tf

From the Portland Press, Oct. 24, 1871.

"Sharpler's Family Record.—*Mr. H. W. Sharpler, the accomplished teacher of penmanship in the Portland Business College and Public Schools of this city, has, after years of patient toil, executed an elegant design of his own for a family record. It is done entirely with the pen, and has been reproduced in lithograph for the public. The frame-work is a beautiful oval wreath, incorporate in flowers, birds and butterflies, intercepted at the top with a small oval intended for the photograph of the head of the family. The center is artistically filled with scrolls for the record of marriages, births and deaths, embellished with appropriate mottoes, bird pieces and flowers. It will meet the views of those who desire something really elegant for a Family record. Messrs. H. A. McKeney & Co., 12½ Exchange street, are the publishers, and offer it for sale by subscription only, at the low price of $2.50 each."*

Good canvassers will please address the Publishers at Portland, Maine, for particulars. 4w50

"IRON IN THE BLOOD."



The PERUVIAN SYRUP makes the weak strong, and expels disease by supplying the blood with

NATURE'S OWN VITALIZING AGENT—IRON.

Caution.—Be sure you get Peruvian Syrup. Pamphlets free. J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, No. 36 Dey St., New York.

Sold by Druggists generally.

Sporting and Blasting Powder,

FUSE, Shot, Caps, &c., in jobbing lots, at Boston prices, for cash.
12tf H. H. CRIE & CO.

Boat Nails, Rivets and Burs,

GLASS and Putty, Matches, &c., at Boston prices in lots for cash.
21tf H. H. CRIE & Co.

Robinson & Crockett,

HAVING enlarged their Store and replenished their stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Now offer their friends and the public a good assortment of

WOOLENS,
FLANNELS,
WATER PROOF CLOAKINGS,
VELVETEENS,
PLUSHES;
together with a full line of
DRESS GOODS,
Consisting of
THIBETS,
SERGES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
ALPACCAS,
PLAIDS,
ETC.,
Also, a good variety of
SHAWLS
Selling at Extremely Low Prices.

White Goods, Embroideries,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Hoop Skirts,
Corsets,
and a general assortment of
FANCY GOODS.

☞ Waterproofs cut **free of Charge** if bought at our Store.

Greatful for past favors we still solicit a continuation of the same.

Robinson & Crockett,
Cor, Main and Pleasant Sts., South End.
Rockland, Nov. 8, 1871. 48tf

ROCKLAND LECTURE ASSOCIATION.

Brilliant Course of Lectures and Entertainments!

THE Managing Committee of the Rockland Lecture Association take pleasure in announcing that their first Annual Course, which has been so successfully inaugurated, will be continued in the new, spacious and elegant

FARWELL & AMES'S HALL,

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Mrs. M. A. LIVERMORE,
On Friday Evening, Dec. 15th. Subject: "The Reason Why."

Hon. WM. PARSONS,
On Tuesday Evening, Dec. 26th. Subject: "Richard Brinsley Sheridan."

Rev. W. H. H. MURRAY,
On Thursday Evening, January 4th. Subject: "The Adirondacks."

D. R. LOCKE, (Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby).
On Tuesday Evening, Jan. 16th. Subject: "The Mission of Skimenogh."

HON. HORACE GREELEY,
Engagement positive—Date and Subject to be announced.

TO CONCLUDE WITH A
First-Class Musical Entertainment,
to be announced hereafter.

Tickets to the Course, 240 in no one person, without reserved seat, **$1.50;** with numbered Reserved Seat, **$2.00.** Evening Tickets, **50 cents.**

N. B. As the seating capacity of the Hall is fully 1200, there need be no apprehension that any persons purchasing Course or Evening Tickets will not be able to secure good seats.

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A 1-2 story house, barn and out buildings, with about 1 1-2 acre land, situated at South End, near Ingraham's ship-yard. Also a double tenement 1 1-2 story house with lot corner of Main and Crescent sts., will be sold at a moderate price. Apply to

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Aug. 31, 1871.

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THERE you have a salve combining soothing and healing properties, with no dangerous ingredient. A remedy at hand for the many pains and aches, wounds and bruises to which flesh is heir. Is more easily applied than many other remedies, never producing a bad effect, but always relieving pain, however severe.

It is prepared by *Miss Sawyer*, who has used it in her own extensive treatment of the sick, for nearly twenty years, with great success.

The principal diseases for which this salve is recommended are, *Children's Rheumatism, Piles, Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Sprains, Burns, Fever Sores, Felons, Pimples, Erysipelas, Sore Eyes, Barber's Itch, Deafness,

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15 SAMPLES sent (postage paid) for Fifty Cents, that retail easily for Ten Dollars. R. L. WOLCOTT, N.Y.

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Sexual Scienc
Including Manhood, Womanhood and their mutual Interrelations. Love, its Laws, Power, &c., by Prof. O. S. FOWLER. Send for circular and specimen pages. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 4w51

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MEN WANTING BUSINESS
Just published for 1872. *Map of New England States* (on large scale). Beautifully Colored in Townships. Best ever published. Will outsell all other Maps, and with our U. S. and World Map $75 to $200 per month cleared with a certainty. Send for descriptive Circular, and secure territory at once. D. L. GUERNSEY, Publisher, Concord, N. H. 4w51

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS,
For Coughs, Colds & Hoarseness.
These *Tablets* present the Acid in Combination with other efficient remedies, in a popular form, for the Cure of all THROAT and LUNG Diseases.
HOARSENESS and ULCERATION of the Throat are immediately relieved, and statements are constantly being sent to the proprietor of relief in cases of Throat difficulties of years standing.
CAUTION. Don't be deceived by worthless imitations. Get only Wells' Carbolic Tablets. Price 25 cents a Box. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St., N. Y., Sole Agent for the U. S. Send for Circular. 4w51

REDUCTION OF PRICES
TO CONFORM TO
REDUCTION OF DUTIES.
Great Saving to Consumers
BY GETTING UP CLUBS.
Send for our New Price List and a club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organizers.
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P. O. Box 5643. NEW YORK. 4w51

JURUBEBA.
IT IS NOT A PHYSIC—it is NOT what is popularly called a BITTERS, nor is it intended as such. It is A SOUTH AMERICAN plant that has been used for many years by the medical faculty of those countries with wonderful efficacy as a POWERFUL ALTERATIVE AND UNEQUALED PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD and is a Sure and Perfect Remedy for all Diseases of the LIVER AND SPLEEN, ENLARGEMENT OR OBSTRUCTION OF INTERNAL ORGANS, DIRTY URINE, OR ABDOMINAL ORGANS, POVERTY OR A WANT OF BLOOD, INTERMITTENT OR REMITTENT FEVERS, INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER, DROPSY, ERYSIPELAS, ERUPTIONS, ULCERATION OF THE BLOOD, ABSCESSES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS AND FEVER, OR THEIR COMPLAINTS
DR. WELLS' EXTRACT OF JURUBEBA.
is offered to the public as a great invigorator and remedy for all impurities of the blood, or for those who need a mild but efficient cathartic, for the foregoing complaints
JURBEBA
is confidently recommended to every family as a household remedy, and should be freely taken in all derangements of the system, it gives health, vigor and tone to all the vital forces, and animates and fortifies all weak and lymphatic temperaments.
JOHN Q. KELLOGG, Phil St., New York.
Sole Agent for the United States.
Price One Dollar per bottle. Send for Circular. 4w51

AGENTS WANTED for "Eminent Women of the Age." 45,000 sold. A very attractive book selling rapidly. Also for "Old and New World," by George Alfred Townsend. A very interesting and valuable work. L. P. CROWN & SON, Boston, Mass. 4w51

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$325 A MONTH.—Horse and carriage furnished, expenses paid; sample free. J. WORTH & Co., Alfred, Me. 4w49

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Guns of all kinds of every kind. Write for Price List. Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Arms, Guns and Revolvers bought or traded for. Agents wanted. 4w49

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Now complete. Over 200 Illustrations. Historical Descriptive, Explanatory. A Library of Biblical Information in English and German. Bound Canvass Bible Books. *Free to Book Agents.* Address Hamon King, Publisher, Thomsonville, Conn. (New England Office for Lady of the Lake, Popular Encyclopedia, and Hand Atlas of the World. 4w49

It has the delicate and refreshing fragrance of genuine Farina Cologne Water, and is indispensable to the Toilet of every Lady or Gentleman. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in PERFUMERY.
COLGATE'S EAU-DE-COLOGNE TOILET SOAP.
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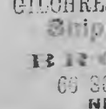
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IS A PURE BLACK TEA, with the *Green Tea Flavor*, Warranted to suit all tastes. *For sale everywhere.* And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 8 Church St., New York, P. O. Box, 5506. *Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.* 1w52

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have long wanted a novelty in the subscription line which will sell at sight in every Family. The only work extant which satisfies this want. It is a beautiful and striking combining an entirely new and elegant *Family Photograph Album*, with a complete Family History. Full particulars and circulars free. Address G. C. MACLEAN, 3 School Street, Boston, Mass. 4w49

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For the sale of the GENERAL ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY—just out! Liberal terms to experienced agents. Send for Circular to S. S. RUSSELL & Co., General Agents for New York and States, 57 TREMONT STREET, MASS. 4w49

GEORGE'S HOTEL,
MAIN STREET, THOMASTON.
THIS old, well known and favorite Hotel, has been leased by the undersigned, and been renovated throughout and furnished, is now opened for permanent and transient boarders.
It will be *amply* supplied with all that is necessary for the comfort and convenience of its patrons.
The undersigned's old acquaintances and friends at the LINCOLN HOUSE, where he has officiated as CLERK since its opening, will please take notice of his NEW HABITATION. He will be happy to meet them.
☞ Coaches to take passengers to and from the cars.
A good Livery Stable connected with the house.
WILLIAM K. BICKFORD.
Thomaston, Nov. 1, 1871. 47tf

WHITNEY'S NEATS FOOT HARNESS SOAP. STEAM REFINED.
Trade Mark
FINE Oils, Blacks, Polishes, and Soaps at the same time. Put up in large and small size boxes, also in 3 lb. bars. Has been in use for years and gives perfect satisfaction. Send stamp for our WAVERLY. Address
G. F. WHITNEY & CO., 30 Milk Street, Boston Mass. 26w46

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber is prepared to sell the best quality of Meal to the Trade, at Boston Prices, in any quantity. Meal delivered at the stores or vessels freight trucked. Orders left at my store, on Winter street, will receive punctual attention.
JAMES R. FARNSWORTH.
Rockland, Oct. 25, 1871. 46tf

The Torrey Manufacturing Co.,
HAVE bought the BRASS FOUNDRY recently owned by J. G. TORREY, and will continue the manufacture of all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings. Also, give special attention to the Manufacture of Compressed and Steel Roller Bolts. Orders sent to Rockland will meet with prompt attention.
Rockland, Me., May 17, 1871. 23

GILCHREST, FLINT & CO.,
Ship Chandlers
—AND—
BROKERS,
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NEW YORK.
Sept. 27, 1871. 1y42*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUNDURANGO
BLISS, KEENE, & CO'S Fluid Extract
The wonderful remedy for **Cancer, Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Pulmonary Complaints, Salt Rheum**, and all **Chronic Blood Diseases** is prepared from the **Genuine Cundurango Bark**, from Mt Ja. Ecuador, secured by the assistance of the authorities of that country. It is the most *effective, prompt and certain* alterative and **blood purifier** known. Sold by all Druggists, in pint bottles, having on them our name, trade mark and directions. Send for a circular. Office and Laboratory. No 60 Cedar St., N. Y.

OVER ONE HUNDRED PAGES.
Printed in **Two Colors**, on superb TINTED PAPER. **Four Hundred Engravings of Flowers, Plants and Vegetables**, with Descriptions, and
TWO COLORED PLATES.
Directions and plans for making Walks, Lawns, Gardens, &c. The handsomest and best **FLORAL GUIDE** in the World. All for **Ten Cents**, to those who think of buying Seeds. Not a quarter the cost. 200,000 sold of 1871.
Address,
JAMES VICK,
Rochester, N. Y.

50th YEAR.
NEW YORK OBSERVER.
$2 per Annum, including your book for 1872.
SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR. & CO.,
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Send for free sample copy of the CHRISTIAN LEADER, a first-class weekly journal, published by the New York State Convention of Universalists, and containing the Sermons of Dr. E. H. CHAPIN. Terms $2.50 per year. Address, publisher CHRISTIAN LEADER, 1288 Broadway, New York City.

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY. The Dec. No., price 35c., has 19 pieces Vocal and Instrum'l Piano Music, worth $4 in sheet form. We will mail two back Nos. for 50c., four for 90c., or Jan to Dec. '71, for $2.25, (regular price, $3.) Bound copies for 1871, gilt sides and edges, $5. The Music is by Hays, Thomas, Kinkel, Gounod etc. Address J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, N. Y. P. O. Box 5629.

"WIDE-AWAKE" & Fast Asleep," a $10.00 *pair of* superb French Oil Chromos—subjects LIFE SIZE.—exquisite *fac similes* of original Oil Paintings, GIVEN AWAY to every subscriber to
HENRY WARD BEECHER'S
GREAT LITERARY, RELIGIOUS WEEKLY NEWSPAPER. Agents having great success! One took 1,000 names in 3 months; another 672 in 65 days; another 198 in one week; one 47 in one day, and many others equally as well, making from $5 and $10 to $40 per day. Takes on sight! An old agent who knows, says: "I think it the *best business for canvassers ever offered.* Sorry I did not engage sooner." Pays better than any book agency. *A rare chance to make money.*
LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.
Intelligent men and women wanted everywhere. If you wish good territory, send *early* for circular and terms. J. B. FORD & Co., 27 Park Place, New York; 14 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass; 285 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

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The History of the war between France and Germany, embracing also Paris under the Commune. 50 Illustrations; 642 pages; price $2.50; 50,000 copies already sold. The only complete work. Nothing equals it to sell. Making 10,000 copies per month now. In English and German. Terms unequaled. Profit $1.25. Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 67 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS Solicited by MUNN & CO., Publishers *Scientific American*, 37 Park Row, N. Y.—Twenty five years' experience. Pamphlet, containing Patent Laws, with full directions how to obtain Patents, free. A bound volume of 116 pages, containing the New results by counties and all large cities, 140 Engravings of Mechanical Movements, Patent Laws and Rules for obtaining Patents, mailed on receipt of 25 cents.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE is offered free during the coming year to every subscriber of Merry's Museum, the Toledo Blade, Fanny's Domestic, etc., which is an evidence of its worth and popularity. Horace Greeley, James Parton, Theodore Tilton, Gail Hamilton, etc., write for every number. In enlarging, it offers three first-class periodicals for the price of one of them. A variety of premiums on equally liberal terms. It is an original, first class magazine. Volume X begins with Jan. 1872. Three specimen copies free. Address S. S. WOOD, Newburgh, N. Y.

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AGENTS WANTED.—Agents make more money at work for us than at anything else. Business light and permanent. Particulars free. G. STINSON & Co., *Fine Art Publisher*, Portland, Maine.

$425 A MONTH! Horse furnished. Expenses paid. H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

HORRIBLE.—I suffered with CATARRH thirty years, and was cured in six weeks by a simple remedy, and will send the receipt, postage free, to all afflicted. Address Rev. T. J. MEAD, Drawer 176, Syracuse, N. Y.

BURNETT'S **COCOAINE**
A compound of *Cocoa-nut Oil, &c.* Acknowledged *the best promoter of the growth and beauty of the hair.* 123. BURNETT & Co., Boston, Mass. Sold by all druggists. *Beware of imitations.*

WANTED to give away $660.00 worth of Medical Advice to the sick and afflicted. Address DR. SPERMAN, Auburn Maine, or call at his office, 2 Lincoln Street, you will receive a book free. See page 12, a report of the late Dr. G. W. CARTON—twenty-four different Medical Bills. N. B. A good chance for a Medical student. Apply soon.

RINGBONE AND BONE SPAVIN,
Prof. P. MICHAEL'S Medicines will remove any of the above in eight days, no matter how long standing, and no scar or swelling will remain after healed. Agents price for removing them is from $10 to $15, and warranted to cure or no pay. Trial package by mail for either of the above, $5. $3 for each additional one on same horse. 50 cts. County rights for sale. Address, *Kewanee, Ill.*

YOUTHFUL ERRORS.—A work on Nervous Affection, causing nervous debility, premature decay, and all nervous weakness, having cured many advertised remedies, has discovered a simple means of self cure, which it will send to its fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau St., N. Y. 49

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH.
For BRILLIANCY, SAVING of LABOR, DURABILITY and CHEAPNESS, UNEQUALLED. In bulk for stove dealers use at 12 cts. per lb.
MORSE BROS., Prop's,
12w45 CANTON, MASS.

BUY THE BEST
HOLMES, BOOTH & HAYDENS'
Brilliant Burner,
A Round Wick,
ARGAND BURNER,
Suitable for
ANY LAMP,
Yielding all the results obtained from the
German Study Lamp.
It gives a brilliant, steady and intensely white flame, and is the first really successful
ROUND WICK BURNER
EVER PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC.
The MAMMOTH size is superior for lighting Churches, Halls, &c.
☞ *For Sale by all Dealers.* 12w45

MARION
U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & Co.)
WATCHES
Best in the world. Ask your Jeweler to see them
For Sale by all First-class Dealers.
WHOLESALE ROOMS,
GILES, WALES & CO. 13 Maiden Lane, New York. 6w18

Manila and Hemp Cordage,
OAKUM, Tar, Pitch, &c., as low as the lowest Cash.
H. H. CRIE & CO.

Knox & Lincoln R. R.

ON and after WEDNESDAY Nov. 1, 1871, trains will run as follows, viz:

	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Rockland at	9.00	1.15
Thomaston	9.12	1.30
Warren	9.25	2.00
Waldoboro'	10.00	2.30
Damariscotta Mills	10.35	3.10
Newcastle and Damariscotta	10.42	3.20
Wiscasset	11.15	4.00
Arrive at Bath	12.00	5.00
	A. M.	**P. M.**
Leave Bath at	8.30	3.00
Wiscasset	9.30	4.00
Newcastle and Damariscotta	10.07	4.35
Damariscotta Mills	10.35	4.42
Waldoboro'	11.08	5.15
Warren	11.38	5.40
Thomaston	12.05	6.05
Arrive at Rockland	12.20	6.20

No change of cars between Rockland and Portland.
Freight transported at reasonable rates and with dispatch.
C. A. COOMBS, Supt.

To the Honorable the Judge of Probate for the County of Knox.
THE Petition of A. S. LASH Guardian of ANNA A. LASH of Thomaston in the County of Knox, minor represents, that the said ward is seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Thomaston, and described as follows:—One undivided half of real estate of Mary Burns deceased, late of Waldoboro' in the County of Lincoln, said real estate being a small farm with the building thereon. That it would be for the benefit of said ward that said estate should be sold, and the proceeds placed at interest. Said Guardian therefore prays that he may be empowered, agreeably to law, to sell the same at public auction, or such part thereof as the Court may deem expedient. A. S. LASH.
KNOX COUNTY—In Probate Court, held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of November, 1871.
On the petition aforesaid, *Ordered*, That notice be given, by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively, prior to the third Tuesday of December next, in the *Rockland Gazette*, a newspaper printed in Rockland, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Rockland, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
J. C. LEVENSALER, Judge.
A true copy of the petition and order thereon.
Attest:—E. C. FLETCHER, Register. 3w51

To the Judge of Probate in and for the County of Knox.
THE Undersigned, widow of EDWARD S. SPEAR late of Warren in said County, represents, that the deceased died seized of real estate in which she is entitled to dower; that no part thereof has been assigned to her, by process of law; and that she is desirous of occupying her share in severalty. She therefore requests that Commissioners may be appointed to assign dower to her in said estate.
ALMEDIA SPEAR.
KNOX COUNTY—In Probate Court, held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of November, 1871.
On the foregoing petition, *Ordered*, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the *Rockland Gazette*, printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of December next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted
J. C. LEVENSALER, Judge
A true copy of the petition and order thereon.
Attest:—E. C. FLETCHER, Register.

To the Judge of Probate in and for the County of Knox.
THE petition of MERCY KIMBALL, widow of LUTHER KIMBALL, late of Vinalhaven in said County, deceased, respectfully represents, that she is informed and believes that much of the personal estate of her deceased husband at the said judge may divide necessary, according to the degree and estate of her husband, and the state of the family under her care. Wherefore she prays the said judge to take the subject into consideration and make her a reasonable allowance out of the said personal estate.
MERCY KIMBALL.
KNOX COUNTY—In Probate Court held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of November 1871.
On the petition aforesaid, *Ordered*, That notice be given, by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively, prior to the third Tuesday of December next, in the *Rockland Gazette*, a news-paper printed in Rockland, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Rockland, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
J. C. LEVENSALER, Judge.
A true copy of the petition and order thereon.
Attest:—E. C. FLETCHER, Register. 3w51

KNOX COUNTY—In Probate Court held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of November 1871.
S. GERRY and A. C. LEVENSALER, Administrators on the estate of M. R. LUDWIG late of Thomaston in said County, deceased, having presented their second account of administration of said estate for allowance:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the *Rockland Gazette*, printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of December next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.
J. C. LEVENSALER, Judge.
Attest:—E. C. FLETCHER, Register. 3w51

KNOX COUNTY.—In Probate Court, held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of November, 1871.
HULDAH BURNS, widow of WILLIAM BURNS late of Union, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for a futher allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased.
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the *Rockland Gazette*, printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of December next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
J. C. LEVENSALER, Judge.
A true copy,—Attest.—E. C. FLETCHER, Register.

KNOX COUNTY—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of November, 1871.
SW. JACKSON executor of the last will and testament of JOSEPH CUSHMAN late of Union in said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively in the *Rockland Gazette*, printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of December next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.
J. C. LEVENSALER, Judge.
A true Copy—Attest:—E. C. FLETCHER, Register

KNOX COUNTY—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of November, 1871.
ELEAZER CRABTREE, Administrator on the estate of PELEG THOMAS, late of North Haven, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said estate for allowance:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the *Rockland Gazette*, printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of December next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.
J. C. LEVENSALER, Judge.
A true Copy—Attest:—E. C. FLETCHER, Register.

KNOX COUNTY—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of November, 1871.
AMBROSE LERMOND Executor of the last will and testament of JONAH GAY late of Warren in said County, deceased, having presented his final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:
ORDERED That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the *Rockland Gazette*, printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of December next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.
J. C. LEVENSALER, Judge.
A true Copy—Attest:—E. C. FLETCHER, Register.

KNOX COUNTY—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of November, 1871.
A MASA MILLER Administrator on the estate of A. ELIZABETH MILLER late of Thomaston in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of said estate for allowance:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the *Rockland Gazette*, printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of December next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.
J. C. LEVENSALER, Judge.
A true Copy—Attest:—E. C. FLETCHER, Register.

KNOX COUNTY—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of November, 1871.
HENRY SPALDING and J. FRED MERRILL, Administrators on the estate of WILLIAM McLEON, late of Rockland, in said County, deceased, having presented their first account of administration of said estate for allowance:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the *Rockland Gazette* printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of December next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.
J. C. LEVENSALER, Judge.
A true Copy—Attest:—E. C. FLETCHER, Register.

KNOX COUNTY—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of November, 1871.
ALMEDIA SPEAR Administratrix on the estate of EDWARD S. SPEAR late of Warren in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of said estate for allowance:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the *Rockland Gazette*, printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the Third Tuesday of December next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.
J. C. LEVENSALER, Judge.
A true Copy—Attest:—E. C. FLETCHER, Register.

KNOX COUNTY—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of November, 1871.
WILLIAM A. ATHERN, special Administrator on the estate of JOHN ATHERN, late of Hope in said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of said estate for allowance:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the *Rockland Gazette*, printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of December next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.
J. C. LEVENSALER, Judge.
A true Copy—Attest:—E. C. FLETCHER, Register.

BEAVER BRAND
MOHAIRS.

SIMONTON BROS.,
ARE THE IMPORTER'S AGENT
For the Sale of the
CELEBRATED
Beaver Brand of Mohairs
Which are Warranted to Retain their Color & Lustre, 'Til worn out.
☞ These Goods are sold at no other House in this County.
SIMONTON BROS.
Rockland, Sept. 26, 1871. 42tf

PRESERVE YOUR EYES
And to do so Buy the
PATENT ACCOMMODATING
SPECTACLES
And Eye-Glasses.
In introducing the above article to the citizens of Rockland and vicinity, we take the liberty of calling their attention to its important improvements and advantages. By the nature of the spring at the joint of the Spectacle, the lenses can be taken out and changed to suit the customer; the elasticity of the spring allowing them to be inserted and removed through our pressure of the glass on the frame without the inconvenience of increasing and taking the frame apart. We guarantee our spectacles to be of the very finest quality, both in lenses and frames and an examination of them will quickly convince the purchaser how much more preferable they are in every respect to the old-styled frames. The construction of our spectacles gives particular strength to the joints and those parts which are most apt to break in other spectacles.
We have for sale gold, silver and steel spectacles and eye-glasses of the above patent, in all styles and varieties. Our prices are lower than the old style of the same quality and weight. The quality of our gold and silver is warranted.
Remember we have for sale the only assortment of genuine Brazillian pebbles in Rockland, which we can fit to either a gold, silver or steel frame at prices incomparable.
Confident that this new article is deserving a favorable consideration by the public, we respectfully solicit your call and patronage
BLOOD & HIX,
Sole Agents for Rockland and vicinity.
Rockland, May 25th, 1871. 21tf

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
R. H. EDDY,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS
For Inventions, Trade Marks or Designs,
No. 70 State St., opposite Kilby St., Boston.
AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of thirty years, continues to secure Patents in the United States; also in Great Britain, France and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Assignments, and all papers for Patents, executed on reasonable terms, with dispatch. Researches made to determine the validity and utility of Patents of Inventions, and legal and other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any patent furnished by remitting one dollar. Assignments recorded in Washington.
No Agency in the United States possesses superior facilities for obtaining Patents, or ascertaining the patentability of inventions.
All necessity of a journey to Washington to procure a Patent, and the usual great delay there, are here saved inventors.
TESTIMONIALS.
"I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the most capable and successful practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse."
CHARLES MASON, Commissioner of Patents."
"I have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a man *more competent and trustworthy* to prepare their applications for Patents, or to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office,
EDMUND BURKE,
Late Commissioner of Patents."
"Mr. R. H. Eddy has made for me over THIRTY applications for Patents, having been successful in almost every case. Such unmistakable proof of great talent and ability on his part, leads me to recommend all inventors to apply to him to procure their patents, as they may be sure of having their business faithful attention bestowed on their cases, and at very reasonable charges.
JOHN TAGGART."
Boston, Jan. 1, 1871. 1y5

FISHERMEN!
TWINES & NETTING,
MANUFACTURED BY
WM. E. HOOPER & SONS,
☞ Send for Price-List.] Baltimore, Md.
June 28, 1871. 1y29

SANFORD'S INDEPENDENT LINE.
FARE REDUCED.
$2.00 to Boston.
THREE TRIPS A WEEK.
OUTSIDE ROUTE FROM BANGOR TO BOSTON.

The large, new, and staunch steamer
CAMBRIDGE, Capt. J. P. Johnson,
and the fine sea going Steamer
KATAHDIN, Capt Henry Rich,
will, until further notice, run as follows:—Leave Bangor for Boston and intermediate landings, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. arriving at Rockland about 5 P. M. Returning, leaves Foster's Wharf, Boston, for Bangor and intermediate landings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, arriving at Rockland every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at about 5 o'clock.
All freight and baggage stored will be at the owner's risk.
M. W. FARTWELL, Agent.
Agent's Office at No. 2 Atlantic Block,
Rockland, April 17, 1871. 19tf

DRESS
AND
CLOAK
MAKING.
Simonton Bros.,
have opened a room for the accommodation of customers in the above line, and have secured the services of
EXPERIENCED
CUTTERS AND FITTERS,
Solicit a share of the patronage.
46tf SIMONTON BROS.

ROCKLAND
STEAM MILL CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MEAL,
AND DEALERS IN
CORN, MEAL, OATS AND RYE!
MEAL at Boston Market Prices, and delivered to Shippers at the WHARVES, without EXTRA CHARGE.
☞ All orders promptly attended to.
GEO. MAYO, Agent,
July 15 1871. 1y* ROCKLAND, ME.

NEW LIVERY STABLE!
Cor. Park and Union Streets

OSCAR E. BLACKINGTON,
WOULD inform his old friends and customers that he has built a large STABLE at the above place, where he will be happy to see his old friends.
CARRIAGES AND HARNESSES,
all new.
He will a run coaches in connection with Lynde Hotel, where orders may be left for teams of any description to which prompt attention will be given.
Transient Teams and Boarding Horses taken at reasonable rates.
O. E. BLACKINGTON.

NEW
MILLINERY ROOMS
Mrs. H. C. Long
HAS removed her Millinery business to the convenient and centrally located rooms, on the second floor of the
KIMBALL BUILDING,
North-East Cor. of Main and Lime Rock Sts
Where she will keep on hand a well selected stock of
Millinery and Fancy Goods,
Corsets, Hosiery and Gloves.
☞ Particular attention will be given to CUSTOM WORK, and Mrs. Long is confident that she will be able to satisfy her customers both as to WORK and PRICES.
Rockland, Nov. 1, 1871.— 3m47

FOR SALE.

TWO HOUSE LOTS. Near the depot of the K. & L. R. R., in this city, suitable location for dwelling houses, or saloons. For particulars enquire of.
G. W. KIMBALL, Jr.
40

RICE & HALL,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
ROCKLAND, MAINE.
ALBERT S. RICE. OLIVER G. HALL.

GREAT R Rx BOSTON MEDICAL INSTITUTE
34 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.
The object in establishing this Institution was to attain the greatest perfection in the preparation, practice and use of Vegetable Remedies, and to secure a permanent place where Families, Invalids, or any person could obtain the best medical advice, and such remedies as each might require, without the use of poisonous drugs.
Dr. Greene has been Physician of the Institute since its foundation, now more than twenty-five years. Few men have had so large experience in the treatment of chronic diseases. Dr. Greene is in his fifty-fifth year and has devoted his life to this branch of his profession, and his success, we believe is without parallel.
Among the diseases to which he gives especial attention may be noticed Cancer, Scrofula, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Heart Disease, Neuralgia, Asthma, Nervousness, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Spinal Diseases, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Female Complaints, Faint Stomach, Erysipelas, White Swelling, Salt Rheum, Canker, Deafness, Kidney Diseases, Seminal Weakness, &c.
Dr. Greene's Medical Pamphlet, descriptive of diseases and their proper treatment, will be sent free to invalids.
Address, R. GREENE, M. D.,
34 Temple Place, Boston., Mass.

S. K. MACOMBER,
Watch-Maker and Jeweler,
No 1 Thorndike Block.
WOULD respectfully call the attention of the public to his full and carefully selected stock of AMERICAN and IMPORTED WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY, CLOCKS OF EVERY PATTERN, SOLID SILVER WARE, SILVER PLATED GOODS, of Rogers & Bros. Manufacture, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, SPECTACLES.
FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.
I flatter myself that I can offer as desirable a line of goods of the above description as can be found in the city, and would respectfully invite those wishing to purchase to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ REPAIRING in all its branches attended to with care and despatch.
Rockland, March 10, 1871. 13tf

THE GREAT CAUSE
OF
HUMAN MISERY,
Just published in Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.
A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of sexual Weakness or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally: Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and physical Incapacity, &c.—by ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.
The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicines, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.
Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps, by addressing the publisher.
Also, Dr. Culverwell's Marriage Guide, price 25 cents. Address the Publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office Box, 4,586. 1y16

PLUSHES
—AND—
VELVETEENS,
Blue, Green, Brown, Maroon, Black and all the ELEGANT SHADES of Plushes and Velveteens,
JUST RECEIVED,
And Selling VERY LIVELY at
SIMONTON BROS.
Rockland, Sept. 22, 1871. 44tf

NOTICE.
THE Committee on accounts and Claims in the city of Rockland, will be in session at the Aldermen's Room, on the last FRIDAY evening of each month, from 7 till 9 o'clock, for the purpose of examining claims against the city.
All bills must be approved by the party contracting them.
J. S. WILLOUGHBY,
O. S. ANDREWS,
SAMUEL I. LOVEJOY.
Rockland, April 28, 1871. 20tf

DR. D. J. WILSON'S
Celebrated Cough Remedy,
FOR the cure of Consumption, Canker, General Weakness and Debility. Also
Dr. Wilson's Cough and Inward Cancer Syrup.
For the cure of Inward Cancers, and Cough caused by Canker, and also
Dr. Wilson's Liver and Dyspepsia Pills, and Liniment,
is sold at J. C. BLAGDEN'S No. 3, Tower Block and at C. P. FESSENDEN'S, No. 5, Kimball Block.
Rockland, March 24, 1871. 1y15

O. N. BLACKINGTONS
LIVERY STABLE.
Lindsey Street, Rockland Maine.

FIRST CLASS CHANGE
to get a Team. Fast, Stylish and Gentle Horses and neatest Carriages in Rockland, and. Every one enjoy for stabling.
Rockland, June 30, 1870. 1y26

Carriage Wheels & Rims. Spokes
HUBS, Shafts, Seats &c., at Boston prices, in lots for cash,
12tf H. H. CRIE & Co.

Improvements
—AND—
LOW PRICES.
In order to meet the requirements of an increasing business we are building a
Carpet Room,
*in the rear of our Store, and the room